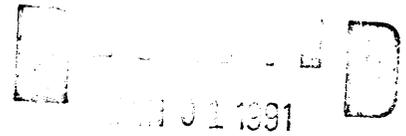


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Marine Corps Recruit Depot

not for publication

city, town San Diego

vicinity

state CA

code CA

county San Diego

code 073

zip code 92140-5012

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	<u>37</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Swartz  
Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

11-5-90  
Date

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature]  
Signature of commenting or other official  
Department of Navy Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

12/21/90  
Date

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]

1/21/91

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Marine Corps Base

Marine Corps Base

**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

foundation concrete

walls hollow clay tile, reinforced  
concrete

roof tile

other

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District (hereafter called the MCRD) comprises thirty-seven structures in an area of approximately 110 acres, situated within the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Of these thirty-seven buildings, twenty-five, or 68 percent, contribute to the significance of the historic district. The remaining twelve buildings are considered non-contributors, either because they have lost integrity or were built after the period of significance. The twenty-five contributing buildings were built during two periods: 1921-1925 and 1939-1940. The structures are unified functionally (they comprise the original Marine Corps base in San Diego), stylistically (they are all built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style); and by plan (all but one were built according to the overall site plan and specific building plans developed by Bertram Goodhue in 1918). The buildings of the historic district are easily distinguished from buildings outside the historic district because the newer buildings within the Marine Base are not built in the Spanish Colonial style and are not arranged according to the original site plan.

The twenty-five contributing buildings are listed below, by building number, date of construction, and building type. The building types are defined in Section C below.:

**CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
1	1921	L-Shaped
2	1921	Barracks
3	1921	Barracks
4	1921	Barracks
5	1921	Barracks
6	1921	Barracks
7	1925	Barracks
8	1940	L-Shaped
10	1921	Storehouse
12	1922	Balcony

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Military

Period of Significance

1921-1916-1940

Significant Dates

1921-1920-1925

Cultural Affiliation

~~Significant Person~~ Builders

Architect/BUILDER

Bertram G. Goodhue

Dawson Construction Co.; Lange & Bergstrom;  
and W. E. Kier Construction Co.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of  
Yards and Docks

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District is significant at the statewide level of significance under National Register Eligibility Criteria A and C, in the areas of military and architectural history. The period of significance is generally from ~~1916~~<sup>1921</sup> to 1940 with a primary period of significance from ~~1920~~<sup>1921</sup> to 1926. In United States military history, the district is strongly associated with the nations' emergence as a world power as reflected in the efforts of the Navy Department to develop a west coast advance expeditionary base in support of ships deployed to protect American interests in the Pacific arena. In Marine Corps history, the recruit training depot at San Diego is significant as a symbol of the Corps coming of age as a distinctive branch of the military in the early decades of the 20th century when the troop training function was removed from Marine Barracks ancillary to navy yards where it had been conducted for 140 years and concentrated at two posts operated by the Marine Corps -- one at San Diego, the other at Parris Island, South Carolina.

In architectural history, the district is significant in several respects: as an example of the work of master architect Bertram Goodhue; as a distinguished example of site planning; as a distinguished example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; and as an important example of military base architecture. Finally the district is extraordinarily cohesive and has a high degree of integrity, evoking a strong feeling of time and place, with all the original ~~1920-1926~~<sup>1921</sup> structures still standing and with few intrusions on the setting.

In order to place the MCRD in historic context a narrative history is provided below, followed by conclusions on the significance of the MCRD in military and architectural history.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### BOOKS

Braisted, William R. The United States Navy in the Pacific, 1909-1922 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1971).

Clifford, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth J., USMCR. Progress and Purpose: A Developmental History of the United States Marine Corps, 1900-1970 (Washington, DC: History and Museums Division Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, 1973).

Coletta, Paolo E. ed. United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985).

See continuation sheet

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register see cont. sheet
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 110 acres

#### UTM References

A 

1	1	4	8	0	9	8	0	3	6	2	2	4	2	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

C 

1	1	4	8	1	7	6	0	3	6	2	2	7	0	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

B 

1	1	4	8	2	1	0	0	3	6	2	2	2	9	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

D 

1	1	4	8	2	1	2	0	3	6	2	2	9	0	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for this historic district is depicted on the attached map entitled, "Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District." The following verbal description describes the perimeters of these boundaries, beginning and ending at a fixed point, in this case, the corner of Iwo and Ovaleta avenues.

See continuation sheet

#### Boundary Justification

The boundaries for this historic district were selected on the basis of two objectives: to include all elements of the original 1918 plan for a Marine Corps Base, developed by Bertram Goodhue; and to exclude, wherever possible, intrusive elements. The resulting boundaries meet both criteria

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen R. Wee (historian) and Stephen D. Mikesell (architectural historian)

organization Jackson Research Projects date February 17, 1990

street & number 712 Fifth Street, Suite F telephone (916) 757-2521

city or town Davis state CA zip code 95616

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### CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS (cont.)

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
15	1923	Headquarters
26	1939	Balcony
27	1939	Balcony
28	1939	L-Shaped
29	1939	L-Shaped
M-1	1925	Commanding General's Residence
M-5	1925	Married Officer's Quarters
M-6	1925	Married Officer's Quarters
M-7	1925	Married Officer's Quarters
M-8	1925	Married Officer's Quarters
M-1A	1925	Commanding General's Garage
M-5A	1925	Married Officer's Garage
M-6A	1925	Married Officer's Garage
M-7A	1925	Married Officer's Garage
M-8A	1925	Married Officer's Garage

The twelve non-contributing structures are listed below by building number, date of construction, building type, and reason for non-contributing status.

### NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Reason Non-Contributing</u>
9	1921	Industrial	Loss of integrity
17	1923	Storage	Loss of integrity
11	1922/39	Balcony	Loss of integrity
13	1922/23	Gun shed	Loss of integrity
14	1923	Garage	Loss of integrity
16	1925/39	Warehouse	Loss of integrity
30	1943	Theater	Not period of significance
31	1943	Headquarters	Not period of significance
172	1941	Storage	Not period of significance
173	1941	Storage	Not period of significance
369	1925	Tennis court	Loss of integrity
624	ca. 1980	Electric Meters	Not period of significance

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In the sections below, the historic district is described in terms of its overall site plan, building types, distinctive architectural elements, and integrity. The individual structures are described in greater detail on the attached building inventory forms.

### SITE PLAN

As discussed in greater detail in the "Significance" section of this document, the MCRD Historic District was laid out by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue in 1918. It was designed by Goodhue during a period in which his firm was involved extensively in designing major building complexes, as opposed to individual building commissions. The place of the MCRD in the history of American architecture and landscape architecture is discussed in the "Significance" section. For present purposes, it must be observed that the MCRD was laid out by Goodhue according to a formal site plan, informed by numerous previous commissions for large complexes and established principles held to by Goodhue in developing plans for large complexes.

The MCRD Historic District is dominated by four crucial elements of site planning. The first and most crucial element is the Arcade, a series of buildings linked by an arcade facing the parade ground on the north, east, and west. (The term, "Arcade," is used to refer to the group of buildings linked by the arcade. The term, "arcade," without capitalization, is used to refer to the actual arcade.) The second element of the plan includes secondary buildings, such as the dispensary and administrative buildings, which form a secondary axis behind the Arcade. Third, incidental buildings, such as the laundry, powerhouse, bakery, and garages are arranged in a less formal manner behind the second group. Finally, married officers' quarters are arranged in a parklike setting far from the parade ground and the Arcade.

The Arcade includes 12 buildings, aligned in a giant "U" around three sides of the parade grounds. These buildings are Building Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 28, 29, 30, and 31. These buildings are linked by a continuous arcade -- covered walkway with arched openings -- which is more than one mile long from end to end. Of the twelve buildings, all but two -- Buildings No. 30 and 31 -- were built after plans drawn by Bertram Goodhue and are good examples of the Spanish Colonial design developed by Goodhue for this base. All but Building Nos. 30 and 31 are contributive elements of the historic district. The Arcade is the most impressive aspect of the historic district, owing to its massive scale, the formal orthogonal plan, and the architectural unity of the buildings.

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The two non-contributive structures in the Arcade area were built in the 1940s. Building No. 30 was built according to plans developed by U.S. Navy architects while Building No. 31 was designed by local architect, Marc Thompson. The structures are massive; Building No. 30 is a 39,000 sq. ft. theater and Building No. 31 is a 60,000 sq. ft. Headquarters building. They are arranged according to the original Goodhue site plan but are not consistent with Goodhue's architectural design for the base.

In addition to the 12 large structures, three smaller structures are located behind the Arcade. One, Building No. 17, was built as a small vegetable storage building in 1923, and is considered a non-contributive structure because it has been moved from its original location and has lost integrity. The other two -- Building Nos. 172 and 173 -- are small support structures built after the period of significance for the district and are considered intrusions and non-contributors. Building Nos. 172 and 173 are scheduled for demolition in base master plans.

The secondary axis buildings are Building Nos. 10, 11, 12, 26, and 27. These structures were laid out according to Goodhue's site plan and building plans as well. The five buildings are offset from the large barracks on the north side of the Arcade, creating a series of courtyards between these structures and the Arcade buildings. Four of the buildings -- 11, 12, 26, and 27 -- were originally of the same design, called the "Balcony Type" in the preceding table. The design might also be called the Monterey Style, after the common two-story with balcony Mexican Era California building. Building No. 10 is a key element of the site plan for this historic district in that it frames the ceremonial entrance into the base. A large arched driveway in the center of this building aligns with a similar arched driveway in the Arcade, the two located at the exact center of the Arcade.

Of the five secondary axis buildings, Building Nos. 10, 12, 26, and 27 are considered contributive elements. Building 11 was heavily modified in recent years and is considered non-contributive.

Five miscellaneous buildings are located within a triangle of land north of the secondary axis buildings. These are Building Nos. 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16. This area is built around a courtyard, framed by the backside of Building No. 10 (part of the secondary axis group), and Building Nos. 9, 16, and 13. Building No. 15, the original Headquarters Building, sits at the top of the triangle, which was also the main entrance to the base in 1923.

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This miscellaneous section is the most heavily modified part of the historic base. Of this group, only Building No. 15 retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. Building Nos. 9, 13, 14, and 16, while arranged generally in the area reserved for industrial purposes by Goodhue, have been remodeled so extensively as to be almost unrecognizable on several facades. These four structures are considered non-contributive to the historic district.

Building No. 15 is considered a contributive component of this historic district, although it is the one building from the early 1920s that was not designed by Bertram Goodhue. As discussed under "Significance," Goodhue proposed to build a large administration building along the Arcade, where Building No. 31 now sits. For reasons of economy, the Navy decided not to construct that building but rather designed Building No. 15, a much smaller structure sited near the industrial area. While it was not designed by Goodhue, this building was clearly patterned after the Goodhue buildings elsewhere, incorporating many architectural features and elements used by Goodhue in the Arcade area buildings.

Building No. 624 is also located in this miscellaneous section of the base. It is a small electrical meter house, built in the early 1980s. It is considered a non-contributor.

The final element of the site plan is the Married Officers' Quarters section, located along Wharton Road, west of the parade ground. Ten structures are located in this area, five residences and five garages. These are Building Nos. M-1, M-1A, M-5, M-5A, M-6, M-6A, M-7, M-7A, M-8, and M-8A. All are considered contributing to the historic district. "Building" 369, a tennis court built in 1925 but continually modified since then, is located in the MOQ section of the base but is regarded as a non-contributing element.

Another key element of the Goodhue plan for the base -- the parade ground -- has been included in this historic district because the broad expanse of open space represented by the parade area was an integral part of the original site plan. As originally laid out, the parade ground was comprised of bay dredge-fill covered with a layer of trucked-in dirt. It was first seeded to grass in 1927. In 1930, the parade ground was paved because of difficulties in maintaining the grass. In 1973, the area was resurfaced and marked off for a combined parking and marching drills. The parade grounds were restricted to the south and central part of the old parade grounds, away from the Arcade area, and defined by a raised curbing. The remainder of the historic parade ground ringing the Arcade was turned over to parking. At that time, related structures, such as the

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reviewing stands, were moved to the rear of the parcel, away from the Arcade area.

The parade ground remains the largest expanse of open space within the historic district and provides an uninterrupted vista of the Arcade area, the heart of the historic district. Even though its function and appearance has changed somewhat over recent decades, it still must be considered an important aspect of the Goodhue site plan and should be preserved as open ground and its historic function as a parade area maintained.

### BUILDING TYPES

Goodhue's site plan for this base divided buildings along axes and by function. It also arranged buildings according to building designs. Several building forms are repeated several times, helping to define the unity of the overall site plan.

The most distinctive and numerous building type is a barrack building built along the north wall of the Arcade. This includes Building Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which collectively form nearly the entire north axis of the Arcade. Each includes more than 30,000 square feet, about 20,000 on the first story and the remainder on the second story. Each is built on a concrete foundation with reinforced concrete columns and hollow clay tile walls, surfaced in stucco. The arcaded breezeway, which joins all buildings along the parade ground, extends across the facade (south elevation) of these buildings.

Each of these buildings is E-shaped, with a long two-story stem and three small one-story rear extensions. The central two-story segment is hipped roof with a central ventilator, all covered in clay tiles. The three one-story rear wings are flat-roofed. Small flat-roofed wings exist at either end of the facade, with the second story extending over the breezeway.

Several notable architectural details leaven the severity of these massive buildings and define their Spanish Colonial architectural character. Most notable are triumphal arch motifs which surround the entrances to the two side wings of the facade, made of cast-stone (concrete) members. First story windows and doors align with the openings of the arcade. The central bays include French doors with fanlight transoms and sidelights. Side bay openings are windows, also with fanlights and borders.

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The second repetitive form in the Arcade area is an L-shaped structure. Four such buildings -- Building Nos. 1, 8, 28, and 29 -- anchor the four corners of the arcade. Each is built on a concrete foundation with reinforced concrete columns and a flat reinforced concrete roof. The walls of Building No. 1 and 8 are hollow clay tile, while those for Building No. 28 and 29 are reinforced concrete. The shorter segment of the L faces the parade ground and is sheltered by the arcade. The longer segment extends to the rear behind the parade ground and is sheltered by the arcade only for a portion of its length. Arched windows and doors are found on the first story beneath the arcade. Several types of arched opening are represented, including the three sidelight with transom patterns found throughout the Goodhue-designed structures.

A third common form, mentioned earlier, is a balcony type structure, which forms most of the secondary axis. Building Nos. 11, 12, 26, and 27 represent this building form. Each is an H-shaped structure with a long hipped roof central stem, facing north-south, and smaller flat-roofed east-west segments. Each is built on a concrete foundation with reinforced concrete piers, hollow clay tile walls, and a stucco surface. The hipped roof is covered in clay tile. The dominant architectural element of each building is a second-story balcony which extends the length of the facade (south elevation). The balcony is built of heavy timber beams and brackets, with round timber columns and a turned baluster railing.

A fourth repetitive form is the Married Officers' Quarters building. Building Nos. M-5, M-6, M-7, and M-8 are identical, one to the others. Building No. M-1, the Commanding General's residence, is similar to the others but larger and more carefully decorated. Each residence is a two-story, built on a concrete foundation with tile walls, surfaced in stucco. Its side gable roof is covered in clay roofing tiles. Each building includes a one-story, flat-roofed extension to the right (west) of the facade, and a one-story enclosed sun porch to the left.

The compound of residences is located in a less formal part of the base and the buildings are architecturally quite distinct from the other period structures on base. Nonetheless, these buildings feature notable architectural details which define their Spanish Colonial character and unite the compound with the rest of the base. These include: Spanish tile roofs; cast-stone ornament surrounding the doorway; simple columns supporting the sunroom. The smaller buildings, M-5 through M-8, also feature mixed arch doorways at the facade and a similar arched opening lighting the stairwell at the rear.

The final repetitive building type includes the five garages -- Building Nos. M-1A, M-5A, M-6A, M-7A, and M-8A -- associated with the

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Married Officers' Quarters. As with the residences, the Commanding General's garage is larger than the other four, which are identical. All five garages are considered contributive elements of this historic district.

These five building types account for 24 of the 36 buildings within the historic district. Each of the remaining 12 buildings represents a unique design, although these too can be clustered according to function, design, and date of construction.

Three buildings -- 172, 173, and 624 -- are small support buildings constructed after 1940. These are non-contributive buildings, included in this historic district only because they are situated within the logical boundaries for the district.

Two structures -- Building Nos. 30 and 31 -- are non-contributive buildings within the Arcade. As mentioned earlier, the Theater and Headquarters buildings occupy spaces reserved for large buildings in Goodhue's site plan. These 1940s buildings, however, do not conform with the overall architectural character of the base and are regarded as non-contributive.

Building Nos. 9, 13, 14 and 16 are industrial-type structures at the northern end of the base. All were of a straightforward, utilitarian design when originally constructed. Each has been modified to significant degree over the past few decades. Indeed, because of these modifications none of these buildings are regarded as contributing elements of this historic district.

The final three structures -- Building Nos. 10, 15, and 17 -- are unique, with no points of comparison elsewhere on the base. Building No. 10 was built as a warehouse but is of a very unusual design, owing to its prominent siting. As noted earlier, the building is bisected by a large arched driveway, the ceremonial and functional entrance into the Arcade and parade ground area. The building has two very different designs. The facade that faces the parade ground is ornately detailed with architectural features found in arcade buildings. The north elevation, which faces the industrial sector of the base, is much simpler and incorporates features found in other warehouse buildings.

Building No. 15 was the original Headquarters building and because of its important function, it is one of the more elaborately detailed buildings on the base. Its architectural features repeat many of those found on buildings in the Arcade area.

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Finally, Building No. 17 is a small storage structure, built in 1923 for vegetable storage behind one of the Arcade barracks (Building No. 1). Strictly a utilitarian building, it has no distinguishing architectural features. It is treated as a non-contributing structure because it does not retain integrity of design or location.

### DISTINCTIVE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

As noted, the continuity of this historic district is defined by the site plan and by repetitive building types. The character of this district is also defined by distinctive architectural elements, some of which are repeated in various building types, some of which are used only once. These elements help define the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural character of the buildings' design as well the military function of the structures. The following discussion will focus first upon the repetitive elements and second on unique elements used in specific situations.

The dominant element on the entire base is the arcade, which links all buildings on the Arcade but which is not specifically associated with any one building. The arcade is a 14-foot wide covered walkway with a series of round-headed arched openings to the parade ground. Where it connects buildings, the arcade also included arched openings to the rear, behind the parade ground.

In addition to regular arches, the arcade includes larger arches at prominent sites along the long north wall of the Arcade. The north wall is dominated by the two-story barrack-type buildings, Building Nos. 2-7, discussed above. At the side wings of each building, the arched opening includes a triumphal arch motif. There is also a large arched opening at the center of each portion of the arcade, where it extends between buildings. Between Building Nos. 4 and 5, at the center of the north wall, the arcade expands to a huge arched opening, forming a vehicular driveway. At the crest of the arch, extending above the cornice of this archway, there exists a large cast-stone replica of the U.S. Marine Corps emblem (Eagle atop a globe and anchor, with the inscription, "Semper Fidelis").

Another important group of elements within the historic district include windows and doors which are used throughout the Arcade area and elsewhere. The most numerous window and door types, found chiefly in the Arcade buildings, are variations on a pattern involving paired rectangular windows and doors, with fanlight transoms. There are several variations on this design. Ordinarily, the door included paired French doors, with sidelights, a fanlight transom, and an arched border around the transom.

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The major entrances to the barrack buildings, however, use solid wooden doors instead of French doors. A similar window is used throughout the base, with a large double-hung wooden sash, with sidelights, a fanlight transom and an arched border around the transom. In other cases, however, this window excludes the sidelights and arched border. In a few buildings, the original doors and windows are in place. Throughout most of the base, however, the abovementioned windows and doors were replaced in the mid-1980s with nearly-exact replicas.

Other groups of buildings beyond the Arcade include repetitive and distinguishing architectural features. Warehouse type buildings, for example, include tile-roofed canopies over all loading dock areas. These are seen most prominently on Building No. 9 and 10. The three contributing "balcony type" buildings are, of course, distinguished by the second story balcony found on southern elevations. (The balcony is not found on the highly modified Building No. 11.)

A notable individual feature, found in Building No. 1 is an arched, tiled drinking fountain, installed in the northwestern corner of the arcade near its juncture with Building No. 2. This fountain, built in 1921 according to an original Bertram Goodhue design, is faced in multi-colored terra cotta tiles, with Mexican floral patterns in the center and chevron patterns around the borders.

### INTEGRITY

The overall integrity for the MCRD Historic District is quite high. As noted, 25 of the 37 buildings within the district (68 percent) are considered to be contributive. Furthermore, the integrity of the site plan is very high. There are very few modern intrusions within the historic district; only five of the non-contributive structures were built after the period of significance for the historic district. The seven remaining non-contributors are so identified because they lack integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and associations. They are nonetheless located in general conformity to the original site plan, enabling one to perceive the original plan, even though the buildings themselves are highly modified.

To some extent, the integrity of this historic district has been compromised by the construction since 1940 of numerous buildings within the larger Marine Corps Recruit Depot. The Depot is an active military base with an important mission; new construction has occurred and will likely continue to occur for the foreseeable future. In general, the

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impact of new construction is mitigated by two factors. First, with few exceptions, post-1940 construction has occurred outside the boundaries of this historic district, in most cases, well beyond the historic district. The largest new buildings on the base, for example, are a series of dormitories at the southern end of the parade ground. Indeed, the location of the historic district between the parade ground and the northern boundary of the base largely precludes any major new construction in the area. Second, the newer buildings are frankly modern in design and cannot be mistaken for contributing elements of this historic district.

The integrity of landscaping within the historic district is good because the base had never been heavily vegetated, and is not so today. Built on fill, the base apparently worked against mass plantings. As mentioned, plans to seed the parade ground to grass were quickly abandoned when the grass would not grow. Historic photographs indicate that the Arcade area was virtually barren of horticultural specimens as late as the 1940s. The one exception to this rule was the Married Officers' Quarters area, which was built on higher grounds and was planted early and successfully with palms, eucalyptus, and various shrubs. Elsewhere on the base, palm and eucalyptus trees and shrubs have been introduced within the Arcade areas and in the courtyards north of it, and small patches of grass have been established in the same areas. These plantings are quite modest in scale and do not detract from the historical character of the historic district. Other major areas of plantings on the base are located outside the historic district, especially along the northern perimeter fence for the base.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Military  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1921-1940  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1921-1926  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

~~Significant Person~~ Builder

Dawson Construction Co.; Lange & Bergstrom;  
and W. E. Kier Construction Co.

~~Architect/Builder~~

Bertram G. Goodhue  
Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards  
and Docks

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District is significant at the statewide level of significance under National Register Eligibility Criteria A and C, in the areas of military and architectural history. The period of significance is generally from 1921 to 1940 with a primary period of significance from 1921 to 1926. In United States military history, the district is strongly associated with the nations' emergence as a world power as reflected in the efforts of the Navy Department to develop a west coast advance expeditionary base in support of ships deployed to protect American interests in the Pacific arena. In Marine Corps history, the recruit training depot at San Diego is significant as a symbol of the Corps coming of age as a distinctive branch of the military in the early decades of the 20th century when the troop training function was removed from Marine Barracks ancillary to navy yards where it had been conducted for 140 years and concentrated at two posts operated by the Marine Corps -- one at San Diego, the other at Parris Island, South Carolina.

In architectural history, the district is significant in several respects: an an example of the work of master architect Bertram Goodhue; as a distinguished example of site planning; as a distinguished example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; and as an important example of military base architecture. Finally the district is extraordinarily cohesive and has a high degree of integrity, evoking a strong feeling of time and place, with all the original 1921-1926 structures still standing and with few intrusions on the setting.

In order to place the MCRD in historic context a narrative history is provided below, followed by conclusions on the significance of the MCRD in military and architectural history.

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1**HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

Modern United States foreign policy took shape in the 1880s and 1890s as the growing empires of Germany, Japan, Russia, and France began to challenge Britain as the dominant world power. National rivals equipped themselves with large navies and armies, waged war, and divided up the map of the world in an outburst of imperialistic expansion. During this period, the United States foreign policy elite, largely Republicans who believed in a strong sense of nationalism and national destiny, were dismayed that the United States had so little naval and military power and carried so little weight in world affairs. Seeking a new, stronger American foreign policy, these men, among them Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt and Alfred Thayer Mahan, sought to build the United States into a national power. Mahan provided the rationale for expansionists with his internationally acclaimed and enormously influential book *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890). National power, Mahan theorized, came about as a result of foreign trade and from the wealth it created. Thus, expanding foreign commerce was the key to strength and prosperity. National security would come to the United States by trade carried in American ships protected by a strong American Navy.<sup>1</sup>

Proponents of this "strong foreign policy" sought to achieve these goals by a series of specific steps. Among these steps, one of the more important strategies was to enable east coast-based American shipping interests to break out of the limited Atlantic Basin by construction of an American controlled canal through Central America. This would open the enticing Far Eastern markets to American trade. Corollaries to this policy included expanding American control over the Caribbean and establishing stepping stones across the Pacific -- a chain of coaling stations linking Samoa, Hawaii, and Lower California and naval bases in Hawaii, Guam, Wake Island and the Philippines. During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909), the United States began a major expansion of the navy, building so many ships that by the end of his presidency the United States

<sup>1</sup>Walter LaFeber, *The New Empire: An Interpretation of American Expansion, 1860-1898* (1963); Sidney Lens, *The Forging of the American Empire from the Revolution to Vietnam: A History of American Imperialism* (1971); Earnest May, *Imperial Democrat: The Emergence of America as a Great Power* (1961); Captain A. T. Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* (1890).

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ranked second in the world as a naval power. For a maritime nation bent on winning the contest for mastery over the oceans, military readiness meant the ability to project expeditions overseas to seize and secure advance bases. Changes in American foreign policy goals in the Pacific and naval requirements for shore facilities along the proposed American-controlled waterway from the Atlantic to the Philippines created the need for a Marine Corps with a fairly large force in readiness to conduct amphibious operations for the Navy.

Between the war with Spain in 1898 and the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, the United States had thrust southward into Latin American affairs. U.S. presidents and their advisors deployed armed forces in Panama (1903-04), Nicaragua (1912-13), Mexico (1911 and 1914), and Columbia and the Dominican Republic on various occasions. In Asia the United States had also become deeply involved in efforts to check Japanese expansionism and had intervened militarily in China for the Boxer Rebellion and its aftermath. The outbreak of World War I in August 1914 upset the international balances in the Pacific upon which the security of the United States rested. Although the United States government proclaimed its neutrality, the Navy concluded to prepare for eventualities. Thus, several geopolitical factors came together in the early decades of the twentieth century to make the harbor of San Diego, located on the Pacific Coast and only fourteen miles north of the Mexican border, of interest to military and naval planners.<sup>2</sup>

**THE MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT: 1916 - 1940.**

Several specific events led to the establishment of a major Marine Corps installation at the port of San Diego. In response to revolutionary turmoil in Mexico, the United States government organized provisional Marine Corps forces on both coasts for shows of force off the coast of Mexico. The Fourth Regiment of Marines was stationed on North Island in San Diego Bay during the spring of 1911. More troubles in Mexico in 1914 caused President Woodrow Wilson to order American forces to mobilize once again. The Fourth Regiment of Marines under Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton

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<sup>2</sup>Dana G. Munro, *Intervention and Dollar Diplomacy for the Caribbean, 1900-1921* (1964); A. Whitney Griswold, *The Far Eastern Policy of the United States* (1938); William R. Braisted, *The United States Navy in the Pacific, 1909-1922* (1971), pp. 8-57.

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was activated in April and deployed off the west coast of Mexico. In July the regiment returned to the United States and disembarked at North Island to establish a camp. Shortly thereafter, in August 1914, the Panama Canal opened and the event was commemorated by the city of San Diego with the Panama-California Exposition at Balboa Park. The Marine Corps established a model camp on exposition grounds that was activated on December 19, 1914 as the Marine Barracks, San Diego, California.<sup>3</sup>

Establishment of this camp marks the beginning of a permanent Marine Corps presence in San Diego. The Navy, now operating on two oceans, had an interest in establishing a new Marine Base somewhere on the west coast for strategic reasons. In 1913 the General Board of the Navy recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that a fixed defense regiment of 1250 men be assembled at Mare Island Naval Station near San Francisco. Major General Commandant George Barnett agreed to the advanced base location, however, world events intervened and the Advance Base Force was not actively committed during World War I.<sup>4</sup> In the interim, naval strategic interests coincided with the economic and political interests of San Diego town boosters who were determined to site the Advance Force Base in their city.

In 1912 residents of the seven-county congressional seat including San Diego elected Democrat William Kettner, an insurance agent, banker, real estate broker, and secretary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to his first of four successive terms in congress. Backed by the San Diego business community, Kettner's legislative priorities were to obtain more federal money to dredge the harbor, completion the Navy's coaling and fuel oil stations, improvement of coastal fortifications, and obtaining permanent military bases and an aviation installation for San Diego. Re-elected in 1914 with Progressive-Republican support, during his first term Kettner had succeeded in obtaining federal support for the showcase San Diego Panama-California Exposition and had managed to bring in more than \$1,170,000 in federal money to San Diego, more than half for military

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<sup>3</sup>Paolo E. Coletta, ed. *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (1985), pp. 579-80.

<sup>4</sup>Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth J. Clifford, USMCR, *Progress and Purpose: A Developmental History of the United States Marine Corps, 1900-1970* (1973), pp. 8-24.

United States Department of the Interior  
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Kettner's enthusiasm for siting a Marine Base in San Diego was matched by that of Major-Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, commander of the Fourth Regiment of Marines. A graduate of the United State Naval Academy in 1882, Pendleton served two years as a cadet engineer in the Navy before transferring to the Marines. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on July 1, 1884 and was subsequently assigned to Marine Barracks in New York, New Hampshire, and Mare Island, California. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant on June 1, 1891, he was assigned to sea patrol duty on the Al Ki in the Bering Sea until he took command of the Marine Barracks in Sitka, Alaska. In 1894 he was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington D.C. to become an instructor at the School of Application. During the Spanish American War, Pendleton served on blockade duty off Cuba aboard the USS Yankee and then returned to Alaska for a five year stint as commander of the Marine Barracks in Sitka. In May 1904, Pendleton took command of the 1st Brigade Marines in the Philippine Islands, which was followed by assignments at Cavite, Olongapo, and Guam before he was sent to Bremerton, Washington. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1908 and completed a second tour of duty in the Philippines the next year. In September 1912 he received a combat command in charge of Marines in Nicaragua and led the shore advance to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. Between February and May 1913 he commanded the 2nd Regiment of the 2nd Provisional Brigade of Marines at Guantana-mo Bay, Cuba. Pendleton returned to the State of Washington in the summer of 1913 and took command of the Marine Barracks at Puget Sound. It was from this base that he organized and led the expeditionary force sent to cruise off the west coast of Mexico by President Wilson in April 1914.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Martin K. Gordon, "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979, pp. 1-5.

<sup>6</sup>Martin K. Gordon, comp. *Joseph Henry Pendleton: Register of his personal Papers* (1975), introduction. Pendleton was a popular figure in San Diego. After his retirement from the Marine Corps in 1924, he remained in San Diego and served several years on the City Council and served a term as Mayor from 1928-1930.

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In July 1914 Colonel Pendleton and his troops withdrew from Mexican waters to Camp Howard, located on North Island in San Diego Bay. Marines of the 4th Regiment were warmly embraced by the residents of San Diego. Almost immediately, Pendleton began to see the strategic and climatic advantages of San Diego as a site for a Marine expeditionary base. In a speech entitled "San Diego as a Marine Advance Base" given on September 6, 1914 at a banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel celebrating the recommissioning of the USS California as the USS San Diego, Pendleton made his case public. The speech was welcomed by the citizens of San Diego and apparently impressed Congressman Kettner who was home in his district at the time. The two men met and began laying the foundations for a permanent Marine base to be located at either North Island or "Dutch Flats."

For the next year Pendleton and Kettner lobbied the Navy Department, members of congress, and Major General Commandant Barnett, who still preferred San Francisco Bay with its established supply lines as a better prospect for a Pacific Coast base. Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt after two visits to the west coast to inspect possible sites for the proposed Marine Advanced Base was converted. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels also visited San Diego in 1915, and like Roosevelt, he was impressed with what San Diego had to offer. He fondly recalled the reception he and his wife received in San Diego in his autobiography:

*At San Diego our reception had a cordiality all its own .... Its representative in Congress, 'Bill' Kettner (he was affectionately called 'Bill' by his associates in Congress as well as by his home folks) had talked to me in Washington on the advantages of San Diego as a Naval base, and the whole population was united to convince the new Secretary that San Diego was by far the best site for Naval bases on the Pacific .... We were guests of the grandson of President Grant, who owned the most modern hotel, and upon leaving San Diego for Los Angeles en route to Washington, we were the guests of John D. Spreckels on his yacht. (Mr. Spreckels owned the chief newspaper in San Diego and boosted the place with persistence.) It was a voyage so delightful it remains fixed in my own and my wife's lasting recollection .... As a result of that visit and my knowledge of the climate and the fact that San Diego was the nearest port on the Pacific to the Panama Canal, before my term of office expired [the Marine Base] had been established at San Diego.*

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After returning to Washington, Secretary Daniels ordered Major General Barnett to go to San Diego and choose among several sites being offered for a west coast counterpart to the east coast Marine expeditionary base at Quantico, Virginia. The city of San Diego offered to donate some 500 acres of submerged tidelands adjacent to an available low lying parcel of 232.4 acres bordering San Diego Bay known as "Dutch Flats." In January 1916 the Navy's General Board and the Secretary of the Navy agreed to establish the Marine Corps Advanced Base in San Diego. Kettner introduced legislation to authorize an expenditure of \$250,000 to purchase the necessary 232.4 acre tract. The House Committee on Naval Affairs after traveling to San Diego to view the proposed site recommended favorably and congress approved an act to fund its purchase in the Naval Appropriations Bill of August 29, 1916. The Navy Department took possession of the land on June 15, 1917, just two months after the U.S. declaration of war against the Central Powers.<sup>7</sup> The MCRD and the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Virginia were destined to become the first installations located entirely outside the limits of an active Navy yard.

The expeditionary base plan called for barracks, administration and service buildings to accommodate 1,700 Marines at a cost of \$4,000,000. At the suggestion of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, the Navy Department invited Bertram Goodhue, chief architect of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, to Washington D.C. during the summer of 1917 to discuss a preliminary layout for the Marine Corps Base. Soon thereafter, Goodhue was appointed as "consulting architect" to the Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks. By appointing Goodhue as consulting architect, the *San Diego Union* noted, the Navy Department had signaled an intention to make the brigade post "one of the showplaces of California."<sup>8</sup>

Goodhue was born in Connecticut in 1869. He attended Russell's Collegiate and Military Institute through the age of 14, the extent of his formal education. In 1884, at age 15, he was hired as an apprentice in the firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, a noted New York City architectural

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<sup>7</sup>Gordon, "The Marines Have Landed . . .," pp. 8-10; John E. Fahey, "A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California" (M.A. Thesis: University of San Diego, 1974), pp. 1-18; Daniel Josephus, *The Wilson Era: Years of Peace, 1910-1917* (1944).

<sup>8</sup>*San Diego Union*, December 12, 1918.

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firm, working first as an "office boy," later as a draftsman, and finally as an architect. In 1891, he joined the firm of Cram and Wentworth, whose principal architect, Ralph Adams Cram, is perhaps America's best-known designer of Gothic churches. This firm was soon renamed Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, becoming Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson in the late 1890s.

Goodhue worked in association with Cram until 1913. During that period, the firm grew into one of the major institutions in American architecture, designing such landmarks as the United States Military Academy at West Point (site plan and buildings for expansion, 1903-10); Rice University (1909); St. Thomas's Church in New York City (1905-13); and the Chapel of the Intercession (New York City, 1914).

Best known for its work in the English Gothic style, the firm also made important contributions in two other areas both of which are important to understanding the MCRD. First, they designed several major groups of structures, such as West Point and Rice University and were skilled in site design as well as the design of individual structures. Second, Goodhue himself designed several structures in what would be called Spanish Colonial Revival, most impressive of which was La Santisima Trinidad cathedral in Havana, Cuba. Goodhue would perfect this style in his plans for the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego and would utilize the style in his design for the MCRD.<sup>9</sup>

Although Goodhue was still in partnership with Cram and Furgeson when he began planning the buildings at the Panama-California Exposition, he was the only partner actively involved with the project. The partnership dissolved during the project and it was completed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates. The exposition offered Goodhue the opportunity to execute on a grand scale the Spanish Colonial style he had used previously in the Havana cathedral and about which he had written a book in 1892, entitled *Mexican Memories*.<sup>10</sup> Goodhue's buildings in the Exposition grounds are generally acknowledged as the origins of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in American architecture and are a National Historical Landmark.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup>Richard Oliver, *Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue* (1983), passim.

<sup>10</sup>Bertram G. Goodhue, *Mexican Memories* (1892).

<sup>11</sup>Sally B. Woodbridge, et. al. *California Architecture: Historic*

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The exposition was so successful that Goodhue received many major commissions in the Western United States. Although he continued to work in the East after 1914-- his 1914 St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City is among his best-known works--Goodhue was associated chiefly with the West, especially California, between 1914 and his death in 1924, at the age of 55. He established residency in Montecito, Santa Barbara County in 1920, although he retained a residence in New York City as well. Among his major Western commissions during this period were the Phelps Dodge company town of Tyrone in New Mexico (1914-18), the campus of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena (1915-17), the Nebraska State Capitol (1920), the Los Angeles Public Library (1921-26) and, of course, the MCRD in San Diego (1918).<sup>12</sup>

The MCRD was laid out by Goodhue in 1918 according to a formal site plan that featured a series of ten Spanish Colonial style barracks buildings arranged around a parade ground in an elongated "U" shape and linked by an arcade. A row of five administrative and support buildings were offset between the barracks and formed a secondary axis behind the arcade and a series of courtyards between the two rows of buildings. A third cluster of shops and industrial/service buildings were arranged in a less formal pattern behind the secondary row. Married officers' quarters, an officer's lyceum and recreational facilities, and the base hospital were arranged in a parklike setting around a large lake secluded from the remainder of the base. At the eastern end of the base, Goodhue concentrated

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*American Buildings Survey* (1988), 85-87, 202. David Gebhard, "The Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California," *Journal of the History of Architectural Historians* 26:2 (March 1967), pp. 131-147. Goodhue's lavish use of Spanish Renaissance detailing, reminiscent of the Spanish sculptor Jose Churriguera, has led some to refer to the style of the Panama California Exposition and its many imitations as Churrigueresque. The term is not employed here. The more general term, Spanish Colonial Revival is used to describe the Exposition as well as the MCRD, which is derived from Spanish Colonial precedents but largely devoid of Churrigueresque detail.

<sup>12</sup>For a complete list of Goodhue's buildings, see Oliver, pp. 285-288.

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recreational facilities and athletic fields, leaving the large open space extending from the barracks to the sea for drills, parade, and military maneuvers.

If completed according to Goodhue's preliminary site plan, the base would have contained 45 permanent buildings all constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style that had been popularized by Goodhue at the 1915 exposition. In fact, the base was only about 60 per cent completed during the first phase of development that ended abruptly in 1926. What had been built before the next phase of construction beginning in 1939, however, was constructed substantially on Goodhue's 1918 plan as modified through about 1921 in consultation with the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The hiatus in construction from 1926 to 1939, engendered by the military retrenchment following World War I and the Great Depression, eventually resulted in two unfortunate departures from the original architectural design within the important Arcade area.

The original plans had called for a three story administration building with a tall central clock tower encrusted with Churrigueresque ornament. The central element was flanked on the east and west by two-story flat-roofed elements linking the administration building to the arcade. Located at the west end of the parade ground, the administration building as planned by Goodhue spanned and was centered on a four lane tree-lined parkway extending from the main entrance on Tide Street (Barnett Avenue) to a ceremonial basin in San Diego Bay. The current administration building, constructed during the emergency building program of the early 1940s, is not in keeping with the original monumental design proposed by Goodhue for this important structure. At the opposite end of the parade ground, Goodhue proposed a large gymnasium with a stadium and a complex of athletic fields located immediately behind to the east. In contrast to the Churrigueresque detail on the administration building, the gymnasium was planned as a simplified version of the Spanish Colonial style. Instead, a gymnasium was temporarily located in a portion of one of the barracks until about 1930 when it was moved to the old gun shed (Building No. 13). The athletic playing fields were located at a central position next to the barracks on the parade ground. No structure was built on the original gym site until 1939 when the current theater was erected.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Charles Harris Whitaker, ed. *Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue--Architect and Master of Many Arts* (1925), plates CXC and CXCI; Field Office of Public Works Officer, 12th U.S. Naval District South of San Francisco,

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Dredging and filling work got underway at Dutch Flats late in 1917 and went forward during World War I with the dredge *Oakland* depositing over 1,000,000 cubic yards of fill over a 732 acre area. As the dredging was completed, contractors trucked in topsoil to cover the tidal marsh fill for future landscaping. Groundbreaking for the first permanent construction began in March 1919, when the dredging operation was about 80 per cent complete. The Navy Department awarded the initial \$1,000,000 construction contract to the Dawson Construction Company of Washington D.C. It called for the completion of six reinforced concrete and hollow tile barracks with stucco exteriors (Building Nos. 1-6). All were located on reclaimed land along the north and eastern side of the arcaded brigade post where the ground had hardened sufficiently to permit construction to proceed. These six barracks, all connected by a 14 foot wide arcade, were of two types. Five were "Type A" barracks containing a 42' x 319' two story clay tile-roofed central unit with 41' x 66' foot one story flat-roofed dormitory wings and a one story 29' x 43' kitchen wing. One barrack was of "Type C," a flat-roofed two story "L-shaped" building with 41' x 82' and 41' x 73' dormitory wings. Each barrack was designed to accommodate 200 men. Work began in April 1919 with Carleton M. Winslow of Los Angeles, who collaborated with Goodhue on several other large projects, serving as supervising architect and Chester W. Hansen, manager of the Dawson company, in charge of construction.<sup>14</sup>

While construction proceeded on the barracks, the Bureau of Yards and Docks awarded additional contracts for erection of an industrial complex (Building No. 9) and a quartermaster storehouse (Building No. 10). Goodhue, in association with Bureau architects, designed both buildings and the Navy issued contracts to Lang & Bergstrom of San Diego to construct them in January and December 1920. Each structure was supported on concrete piles with reinforced concrete columns and hollow clay tile walls covered with stucco. Each building cost approximately \$210,000. The "U-shaped" industrial complex consisted of a parapeted gable-roofed central powerhouse with a 125 foot high radial brick chimney and flat-roofed

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*General Map of Proposed Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.*  
March 1, 1919, with revisions through July 1, 1920.

<sup>14</sup>*Southwest Builder and Contractor*, January 31, 1919 and March 7, 1919; Fahey, p. 19; *San Diego Union*, December 12, 1918.

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"L-shaped" east and west wings housing a bakery, cobbler shop, and laundry facilities. The contract for the two-story quartermaster storehouse called for an "I-shaped" structure, 280 x 90 feet, with a central archway and ornamented with artificial stone exterior trim. The Navy Public Works Department also let contracts for bakery and laundry appliances, power equipment, sewer lines, water supply mains, and an underground distributing system for steam and electricity.<sup>15</sup>

In anticipation of establishing an expeditionary force to occupy the new advance force base, the Navy Department ordered Brigadier-General Joseph H. Pendleton back to San Diego from the Marine Barracks at Parris Island, South Carolina. In October 1, 1919 Pendleton took command of all Marine Corps activities in San Diego and activated headquarters for the 2nd Advance Force Base at the Balboa Park quarters. The Marine force in San Diego at that time consisted of only two companies totalling 9 officers and 220 men, plus 18 men assigned to headquarters. Not until April 1921 did these numbers begin to increase with the return of the 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment (renamed the 1st Battalion, 5th Brigade in November 1921) to active service in San Diego as a unit of the 2nd Advance Base Force.<sup>16</sup>

Upon his return to San Diego until his retirement on June 2, 1924 at age 64, Pendleton, as commanding general of the west coast advance force base, oversaw construction of a new military facility "built for the centuries" which he was determined to make "the most beautiful and picturesque military post in the United States."<sup>17</sup> In the summer of 1920 while the first buildings were under construction, Pendleton accompanied Bertram Goodhue on a tour of the San Diego Marine base site to gain a fuller understanding of Goodhue's proposed layout then undergoing a re-evaluation by

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<sup>15</sup>*Southwest Builder and Contractor*, January 1 and 23, 1920; March 5, 1920; April 16, 1920; June 11 and 25, 1920; December 10 and 24, 1920.

<sup>16</sup>Fahey, pp. 29-30.

<sup>17</sup>Pendleton to Major General Littleton W. T. Waller, Headquarters, 1st Advance Base Force, Philadelphia, April 22, 1920 and Pendleton to Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, October 5, 1921. Pendleton Papers, PC 136. History and Museums Division, Headquarters, US Marine Corps, Washington DC.

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the Navy Department. Thereafter, Pendleton corresponded with Goodhue on numerous occasions and consulted him when construction contractors or the Bureau of Yards and Docks proposed changes to Goodhue's overall site design or specific building plans. In fact, after July 15, 1921, under orders from Marine Headquarters in Washington DC, no changes of location or re-arrangement of buildings could be approved by the Marine Corps without first consulting Pendleton and Major-General George Barnett. In general, Pendleton resisted any proposed changes that could compromise the integrity and grandeur of the original site plan. "Let us sincerely hope," wrote Pendleton in 1921, "that nothing will be done in the way of changing the plans that will either spoil the wonderful beauty of the plan (which was really an inspiration on the part of the architect) or cramp or restrict the eventual completion of this post, which will in the near future be recognized as of immense strategic importance." In the climate of the 1920s he faced a serious challenge.<sup>18</sup>

In the aftermath of World War I, disarmament and the "return to normalcy" in international relations garnered popular support in the United States. The Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations pursued a policy of economy in military expenditures. Personnel strength, equipment, and general spending in the military was curtailed. This general retrenchment in military spending adversely affected plans for completion of the Marine base in San Diego. Frequently, during the period from 1920 to 1924 Pendleton complained to Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune and Brigadier-General Charles L. McCawley, perennial quartermaster of the Marine Corps (1913-1929), about augmenting the construction budget to finance full completion of the base as planned. Cost overruns of \$1,500,000 on the first set of barracks had already led the Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1921 to eliminate barracks for one Marine regiment and to postpone any other construction that was not considered essential to the operation of the base.<sup>19</sup> In an effort to economize, the Bureau

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<sup>18</sup>Brigadier-General McCawley to Pendleton, July 15, 1921. Pendleton Papers.

<sup>19</sup>There are numerous example in Pendleton's correspondence, see, for example: Pendleton to Colonel C. H. Lyman, August 1921; Pendleton to Colonel David Porter, August 16, 1921; or Pendleton to Major General George Barnett, September 8, 1921; Brigadier General C. L. McCawley to Pendleton, July 15, 1921; Lejeune to Pendleton, September 26, 1921.

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proposed to tinker with the site plan. Pendleton engaged in several spirited defenses of the original axial and symmetrical layout of the base (what he termed the "shoe-string" design) against the Navy's plan to make the buildings more compact. Specifically, he opposed relocation of the administration building (Building No. 31) and efforts by the Bureau of Yards and Docks to re-arrange and scale down the officers housing facilities. Both changes, Pendleton wrote, were proposed by the Navy Department so that it might annex a parcel of high ground on the western edge of the base for the Naval Training Facility.<sup>20</sup>

On December 1, 1921 General Pendleton placed the Marine Advanced Expeditionary Base into commission and the small force of Marines at Balboa Park took up residence in the newly completed barracks along the Arcade. Construction at other sites on the base moved forward at a slow pace in the ensuing years. An abrupt postwar contraction of the Marine Corps in 1919 from 75,000 men to 17,400 had left the Marine Corps with three new major bases -- San Diego, Quantico, and Parris Island -- but few men to occupy them. From 1921 to the summer of 1923, the 5th Marine Brigade remained the only major tenant at the new San Diego Marine facility. Some of the barracks remained vacant, others were being used on a temporary basis by Navy personnel. Although the Marine Corps had decided as early as March 1922 to transfer the Marine Recruit Depot for the west coast from Mare Island Navy Shipyards in Vallejo, California, to the new San Diego base, Major-General Commandant Lejeune delayed carrying out the decision for some 18 months because he was reluctant to take any action that might alienate the officers and men stationed there. There were no other Marines available for assignment to San Diego.<sup>21</sup>

In 1922-23 six major support buildings and several small utility structures were constructed on the Advance Force Base in San Diego. In 1922 a medical dispensary (Building No. 12) and a post exchange (Building No. 11) were erected on the secondary row of structures north of the barracks and flanking the quartermaster storehouse. Although these two structures were built according to Goodhue's original design, because of the need to econo-

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<sup>20</sup>Pendleton to the Quartermaster, Headquarters, US Marine Corps, September 26, 1921; Pendleton to McCawley, October 5, 1921, October 15, 1921, November 2, 1921, and November 25, 1921.

<sup>21</sup>Lejeune to Pendleton, June 22, 1923. Pendleton Papers.

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mize, the Navy Public Works Officer chose to erect only one-half of each structure. (In both cases the other half was completed in 1939 under the emergency construction program associated with World War II.) North of the new dispensary and immediately west of the industrial section of the base, the Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1922/23 erected two buildings: a shooting gallery/artillery gun shed (Building No. 13) and a one-story "L-shaped" hobby shop (Building No. 14). The Bureau of Yards and Docks compromised with Major-General Pendleton over the location of the post headquarters building (Building No. 15). The building was finally sited late in 1923 on the centerline of the Arcade as desired by Bureau architects, however, it was placed north of the powerhouse facing Barnett Avenue adjacent to the new main entrance to the base. Befitting its role and prominent location, the facade of the two-story headquarters building was embellished with cast stone ornamentation around the first story entrance including a triumphal arch motif. Finally, adjacent to the kitchen wings of each of the seven barracks, small one-story vegetable storage structures were put up. Only one of these utilitarian structures survives today (Building No. 17). All of the structures built in this period were constructed in variations of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

In August 1923 the Marine Corps Recruit Depot for the western half of the United States finally came to San Diego from Mare Island Naval Station. Although recruit training was a less visible function of the base in the 1920s and 1930s, recruit training eventually crowded out the expeditionary activities. The basic training course for new recruits lasted approximately eight weeks. Selected recruits received additional training in a four week long program at the Sea School (1923) which prepared them for duty aboard ship. In March 1924 the San Diego facility was renamed the Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego. Between the world wars, the Marine Corps's active strength never exceeded 20,000 enlisted men and officers. For those who served in this period, there were frequent foreign tours of duty as the Marines were continually called upon to serve in the troubled areas of Latin America, the Caribbean and China. The 4th Regiment, the major post-war tenant of the San Diego Marine base, returned from the Dominican Republic on August 25, 1924. At about the same time, the 7th Regiment was disbanded and its personnel transferred to the 4th.<sup>22</sup>

During the fall of 1924, the Commandant of the Marine Corps issued an

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<sup>22</sup>Fahey, pp. 29-30.

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alert for the Marines at San Diego to prepare for expeditionary service in China. Personnel of the 4th Marine Regiment was raised temporarily to 42 officers and 1000 enlisted men. The Marine Corps developed several new areas on the leveled flats for training in bayonet, entrenchment practice, and weapons drill. In addition to intensive field training for the 4th Regiment, the San Diego base continued to operate as the recruit depot and the Sea School for the west coast. These events were accompanied by authorization for a significant amount of related construction activity in 1925 which was intended by the Bureau of Yards and Docks "to complete the Marine Corps Base . . . so far as the present needs of the service require."<sup>23</sup>

Contracts were let to the W. E. Kier Construction Company of San Diego for a seventh barracks building, a second storehouse, five sets of officers' quarters, railroad siding, concrete roads and walkways, and appropriate sewer, water, steam, gas, telephone and electric service connections to the new buildings. This new construction authorization involved very little work at the Bureau of Yards and Docks because the designs in each case were simply adopted from old drawings.<sup>24</sup> The seventh barracks building (Building No. 7), a replica of the other five "E" shaped Type A barracks, was located at the northwest corner of the parade ground. The new expeditionary storehouse (Building No. 16) borrowed many of its architectural features from the older quartermaster storehouse (Building No. 10) and the adjacent industrial complex (Building No. 9). As with Building Nos. 11 and 12, to economize the expeditionary storehouse was built in two phases. The west half of the structure was completed in 1925 and the other half in the late-1930s.<sup>25</sup> The five officer's residences, consisting of the commanding general's house and four married officers' quarters, with their associated garages, were built according to earlier architectural drawings formulated by Goodhue. The residences were spaced alternately adjacent to a curved roadway in a park-like setting similar to that envi-

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<sup>23</sup>"Report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks," in *Annual Report of the Navy Department for the Fiscal Year 1925* (1926), p. 1227.

<sup>24</sup>"Report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks," *Annual Report ... 1925*, p. 129.

<sup>25</sup>Eleventh Naval District, Naval Operating Base, San Diego, *Marine Corps Base Plot Plan*, June 30, 1932.

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sion in Goodhue's 1918 site plan.<sup>26</sup>

The year 1926 is a clear point of demarkation for the developmental history of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. With the completion of the officers' quarters in October 1925 and the garages the following year, the physical plant of the base remained largely unchanged until the emergency build-up of 1939. Although more than \$4,000,000 had been spent on construction, only about sixty percent of the base, as originally planned, was complete. However, as noted in the Bureau of Yards and Docks 1926 report, the buildings in place in 1926 appeared to meet all of the current needs of the Marine Corps. In fact, by the end of October 1924 the strength of the 4th Marine Regiment had already begun a slow decline. By September 25, 1925, the 4th Marines could muster only 44 officers and 493 enlisted men, a number insufficient to fill three barracks. From October 1926 through January 1927 Marines in the 4th Regiment were deployed throughout the eleven western states as the primary source of personnel to guard the mail in the wake of crime wave culminating in the robbery and murder of a U. S. Mail truck driver. During this interval the San Diego base was occupied only by caretaker personnel. Less than a month after the Mail Guard Force disbanded, civil war in China and Nicaragua broke out and the Marine were called out to conduct protective expeditionary operations. China-bound units embarked from San Diego in the largest operation conducted at the Marine Base prior to mobilization and deployment of troops during World War II. From February 1926 to April 1927 more than 4,000 Marines were staged through the San Diego base. However, as a result of the overseas force commitment in China over the next 10 years, the base was chronically short of personnel.<sup>27</sup>

New life was breathed into the Marine Base in San Diego in 1933 with the reorganization of the Advanced Force Base units into the new Fleet Marine Force (FMF). Envisioned as a mobile force, standing in readiness and capable of offensive operations, the FMF redefined the Marine mission and its relationship to the Navy in the accomplishment of that mission. The FMF was not designed to seize an undefended or uninhabited advance

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<sup>26</sup>U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, PW Drawing No. KP102/N1-1 (11), revised August 15, 1925. On file at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Public Works Department.

<sup>27</sup>Fahey, pp. 50-57.

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naval base, but to conduct offensive land operations against hostile naval bases. In 1935 Major-General Commandant John H. Russell, a close friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a prime spokesman for Marine Corps -- Navy harmony and the amphibious mission of the Corps, moved the headquarters of FMF from Quantico, Virginia to the Marine Base in San Diego in order to locate it closer to where the bulk of the U.S. fleet operated. However, as of June 30, 1935, the badly understrength 1st Brigade at the San Diego base still consisted of only the 6th Marine Regiment, less the 3rd Battalion, the 2nd Battalion (less Battery F) of the 10th Marines (Artillery), and Aircraft Two (Squadron 2).<sup>28</sup>

The FMF conducted several training exercises in the Caribbean and off the coast of California from 1935-1939. During Fleet Landing Exercises at San Clemente Island in 1937 the full 1st Brigade moved to San Diego and absorbed both the small FMF units in California and the provisional expeditionary brigade. Expansion of the Marine Corps base in San Diego seemed inevitable. By mid-year some 2,500 officers and men were stationed at the base and accommodations were so cramped that men had to sleep in double bunks. During this time, several temporary corrugated metal and woodframe warehouses and barracks were hastily erected by Work Progress Administration laborers on open ground east of the Arcade.<sup>29</sup>

Elsewhere on the base in the vicinity of the Arcade, the Navy Department resurrected the old carefully prepared plans from the 1920s and attempted to build in a manner compatible with the original architectural style and site plan. A new Spanish Colonial style officers' club was built at the west end of the base in 1938. In March of the following year, the Navy Bureau of Public Works invited proposals for the construction of buildings, roads, and new service connections at the base. The work was to include buildings constructed on concrete piles with hollow tile and brick walls covered in stucco, with both tile and built-up flat roofing.<sup>30</sup> In September 1939 emergency expansion of facilities began at the MCRD as

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<sup>28</sup>Allan R. Millett, *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps* (1980), pp. 329-343.

<sup>29</sup>Millett, pp. 338-339; *San Diego Union*, June 19, 1937.

<sup>30</sup>*Southwest Builder and Contractor*, March 21, 1939.

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war broke out in Europe. President Roosevelt announced a "limited national emergency" and authorized the Marine Corps to increase its enlisted ranks to 25,000 men. The row of balcony-style buildings designed by Bertram Goodhue for the secondary axis north of the Arcade was completed in 1939: the old post exchange building (Building No. 11, east wing), the medical dispensary (Building No. 12, west wing), and two barracks (Building Nos. 26 and 27). Also, the long-delayed administration/headquarters (Building No. 31) and gymnasium (Building No. 30, changed now to an auditorium) buildings at the west and east ends of the Arcade were built, but not in the style proposed by Goodhue some twenty years earlier. The Navy Department hired architects to design the auditorium and new headquarters buildings. Final plans for both buildings were approved and construction funds authorized by December 1939. Adjacent to the new headquarters and auditorium the three remaining L-shaped "Type C" Spanish Colonial style barracks (Buildings Nos. 8, 28, and 29) were built according to the 1918 Goodhue site plan. In addition, the Navy Department of Public Works expanded the officer's club/mess, constructed some 27 warehouses and built hundreds of 16 man huts for recruits, recreational facilities, a swimming pool, and a communications school -- all ready for use by February 1943.<sup>31</sup>

With the dramatic increase of activity during World War II, the Marine Base reached the limits of its capacity as a training facility and Fleet Marine Force base. Hemmed in by the City of San Diego on the north, the municipal airport on the east, the Naval Training Station on the west, and San Diego Bay on the south, the Marine Corps needed to seek other areas to fulfill its mission. Camp Calvin B. Matthews, located a few miles north of the MCRD, was commissioned in 1942 as the headquarters for the Weapons Training Battalion. Fleet Marine Force units moved from the San Diego Base to Camp Holcomb (Camp Elliott) in the Kearny Mesa Area, 10 miles north of San Diego, where it established its headquarters in September 1942. The Navy Department also purchased the Rancho Santa Margarita Y Las Flores, located near Oceanside, approximately 35 miles north of San Diego, and began construction of facilities that would become Camp Pendleton.<sup>32</sup>

Throughout World War II, the Marine Corps Base in San Diego continued

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<sup>31</sup>Fahey, pp. 65-66; "San Diego Base Expanded," *The Marine Corps Gazette* 27:4 (August 1943), p. 22.

<sup>32</sup>Fahey, pp. 66-79.

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to process and conduct basic training for new recruits, but advanced individual and unit combat training for Marines on the West Coast was increasingly conducted at new installations that at first supplemented MCRD, and later became separate facilities altogether. Several new training schools were sited at MCRD during the war years, in addition to the Sea School which had operated there since 1923. Among the more important were the Signal School (later renamed the Communication-Electronics School), the Drill Instructor's School, and the Motor Transport School. Each of these new requirements, as well as recruit housing, dining, and training needs during the Korean and Vietnam wars, led to major construction projects on the periphery of the Goodhue-planned military base that defines the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District. By the early 1970s the MCRD had more than 110 permanent buildings, the majority having been constructed between 1942 and 1951. Nevertheless, few of these buildings intruded upon the setting and integrity of the historic district.<sup>33</sup>

### SIGNIFICANCE OF MCRD IN MILITARY HISTORY

Although the primary significance of the MCRD Historic District rests upon its significance in architectural history, it is also significant in the area of military history in two respects: the district is strongly associated with the nations' emergence as a world military power; and, in Marine Corps history, it is a symbol of the Corps coming of age by embracing its new naval mission -- fortification and defense of naval advance or temporary bases for use by the U. S. fleet. This new role over the years reshaped the Marine Corps in fundamental ways. The advance force base concept provided the Marine Corps with a wartime mission important to the Navy and a function that encouraged Marine officer reform and training. Because the mission was essential to fleet operation, the Marine Corps argued for more men, proper education, and specialized training. In the second decade of the 20th century, the troop training function was finally removed from Marine barracks ancillary to Navy yards where it had been conducted for 140 years and concentrated at two posts operated by the

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<sup>33</sup>Fahey, pp. 80-90. On January 1, 1948 the Marine Base, Naval Operating Base, San Diego officially became the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. At this time the MCRD was transferred from the command influence of the Naval District Commander and placed directly under the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

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Marine Corps -- one at San Diego, the other at Parris Island, South Carolina.

For young men who rushed to the Marine recruiters in World War II and for subsequent generations that followed them, training and education at the Marine Base at San Diego has become a memorable experience. More than one-half of the young men who enlisted in the Marine Corps since the San Diego base was designated the west coast recruit depot have been processed and received their basic training through the San Diego facility. Thus, MCRD Historic District remains today as one of the most tangible and accessible of all the Marine Corps historic resources.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF MCRD IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The MCRD Historic District is significant in the area of architecture in four respects: as an important example of the work of master architect Bertram G. Goodhue; as an important example of site planning; as an important example of Spanish Colonial architecture; and as a distinguished example of an architect-designed military base. Each facet of architectural significance is discussed separately below.

#### *MCRD AS A DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE OF THE WORK OF BERTRAM GOODHUE:*

The MCRD is important within the career of Goodhue in several respects. First, it was the only military base designed by entirely by him (excluding his work on West Point, which is not a military base in the same sense. Goodhue was also involved in the design of several buildings at the Naval Air Station in San Diego. He was not, however, involved in design of the base as a whole). Second, it is a very major commission, with dozens of buildings, making it among the most monumental works undertaken by Goodhue.

Finally, the particular interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style used in the MCRD marks the base as an important transitional work for Goodhue, between the lavishly ornamented Spanish Colonial architecture of the 1915 exposition and the minimalist work in his later years, such as the Los Angeles Public Library and the Nebraska State Capitol. As discussed below, Goodhue moved quickly away from the lavishly ornamented, sometimes called Churrigueresque, Spanish Colonial design shortly after completion of the 1915 exposition, tending thereafter toward a much sparser concrete design, influenced by the work of Irving Gill, whom he knew and admired. The MCRD is a very successful example of this transitional

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architecture, retaining much of the earlier ornamental flair but clearly indicating the directions Goodhue would follow in later commissions.

### *MCRD AS A DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE OF SITE PLANNING:*

The term, "site planning," is used to refer to the arrangement of structures in relation to one another and landscape features. The MCRD is an important example of site planning on a very large scale, providing a useful functional arrangement of structures and pleasing vistas that enhance the aesthetic appeal of the various structures.

As noted, the MCRD was one of many clusters of buildings designed by Goodhue. His place in American architectural history is secured, not only through his Gothic and Spanish Colonial designs, but also through his contribution to the field of site planning for very large projects. Richard Oliver, Goodhue's principal biographer, interprets Goodhue's approach to site planning as a reaction to the formal, French-influenced site planning of the City Beautiful movement. He writes:

*Goodhue eschewed what he regarded as the superimposed and singular unity of a City Beautiful plan in favor of a more variegated and natural order that appeared to grow over time--a reflection of his belief that valid artistic ideas arise in a laissez-faire manner from the broad dimensions of history and culture.<sup>34</sup>*

Nonetheless, Goodhue's many site plans are certainly not "laissez-faire," if the term implies a lack of formal ordering of elements. Rather, each adheres to a formal plan with allowances for topographical peculiarities or the need to separate functional entities. This flexible formality is recognized by Oliver in his description of the 1915 exposition plan:

*The arrangement of spaces and building groups adhered to an orthogonal geometry throughout, but the peripheral groups of buildings were placed to conform more or less with the shape of the flat mesa on which the fair was sited.<sup>35</sup>*

This general characterization of Goodhue's approach of flexible formality applies to his plan for the MCRD as well. Like the exposition grounds, the MCRD is built around orthogonal (rectangular) geometry, with concessions

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<sup>34</sup>Oliver, p. 112.

<sup>35</sup>Oliver, pp. 112-113.

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for irregular arrangements where needed for functional reasons, as with the married officers' compound and industrial buildings. It is also clear that Goodhue arranged buildings to take advantage of dramatic perspectives.

Clearly, Goodhue developed various drafts of the site plan, making modifications at his own initiative or in response to the needs of the client. Throughout these various drafts, however, the site plan relies upon three crucial elements. First and most important is the great Arcade, a series of buildings linked by an arcade facing the parade grounds. Second, secondary buildings, such as the dispensary and administrative buildings, were to form a secondary axis behind the long axis of the arcade, creating a series of courtyards between the two. Third, incidental structures, such as the laundry, powerhouse, and bakery, were to be arranged in a less formal manner behind the secondary axis. Finally, married officers' quarters were to be arranged in a meandering manner in a park-like setting far from the parade ground and the formal arcade. These four elements characterize the MCRD today and form the heart of this historic district.

It should be noted that Goodhue did not retain final authority over construction of the base and that clearly some modifications were made after construction was initiated under the auspices of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Clearly, the Navy developed plans in the years 1921 and 1922 which deviated in some measure from the Goodhue design. The principal variance appears to have been the decision to move the administration building from its prominent site on the Arcade to a lesser site at the north end of the base, where Building No. 15 is now located.

Despite these differences, it is clear that the changes to Goodhue's plans are relatively slight, when compared with the totality of his plan or the totality of the buildings that were constructed. The most significant change in the early 1920s was not to redesign the plans but rather to postpone construction of many crucial buildings. Only with the build-up of armed forces in the late 1930s was the bulk of Goodhue's plan finally constructed.

### *MCRD AS A DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE OF SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE*

The MCRD represents an important landmark in the development of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in that it was designed by Bertram Goodhue shortly after he completed the Panama-California Exposition. Architectural

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historians have long linked Goodhue to the development of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, chiefly because of his work in the 1915 exposition. Specifically, Goodhue is linked to what David Gebhard calls the "second phase of the Spanish Colonial style,"<sup>36</sup> in which Churrigueresque ornamentation was used. The MCRD complex of buildings is important because it was a major commission designed by Goodhue in the Spanish Colonial style following his completion of the exposition and offers an opportunity to study his interpretation of that style after the famous exposition.

As noted earlier, he received a large number of commissions in the Western United States after 1915, following the wide popular success of his work at the San Diego exposition. Among these were the town plan for Tyrone, New Mexico (1915), the campus of the California Institute of Technology (1915-17), and the Marine Corps base in San Diego. As noted by his biographer, Richard Oliver, Goodhue in the works moved quickly away from the lavish style of the exposition toward a simplified interpretation of the Spanish Colonial style. Oliver writes: "For these projects, Goodhue began with the Spanish style of the San Diego fair and moved decisively toward greater simplicity."<sup>37</sup>

This move away from the Churrigueresque decoration of the exposition, while noted by Oliver, is commonly overlooked in secondary literature on California architecture and the Spanish Colonial style. The MCRD, along with Goodhue's other works from this period, suggest that Goodhue appreciated the broad range of uses to which the Spanish Colonial style could be put. As observed by Sally Woodbridge, Goodhue chose to utilize "the lavishly ornamented Churrigueresque style for the California Building [in the 1915 exposition] because he thought it more appropriate for an exposition than the less festive California Mission mode . . . ." <sup>38</sup> Clearly, Goodhue appreciated that there was less need for "festive" decoration in his later works, such as a mining town in New Mexico or a Marine base in San Diego. His interpretation of the Spanish Colonial style evolved after 1915, in part because of his own growth as an architect, but also because of the very different needs of his clients. The MCRD, a major commission

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<sup>36</sup>Gebhard, p. 136.

<sup>37</sup>Oliver, p. 152.

<sup>38</sup>Woodbridge, p. 87.

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that retains a high degree of integrity, offers an important opportunity to study Goodhue's evolution as an architect of the Spanish Colonial style.

### *MCRD AS A DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE OF AN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED MILITARY BASE*

There are several architecturally distinguished military bases in California, including the Presidio of San Francisco, the Presidio of Monterey, Fort MacArthur, in addition to the MCRD in San Diego. The MCRD in San Diego is unique among this group, however, in that it was designed by a private consulting architect of national stature. Further research may indicate that the MCRD is significant in this respect on a national basis as well. Certainly, the vast majority of American military bases were designed by the public service architectural staff and the use of a nationally-recognized architectural firm was highly unusual.

The role of Goodhue in the design of the MCRD is important, not only because it was unusual, but because it resulted in a highly integrated design for the base. Goodhue, the recognized master of Spanish Colonial design and an accomplished site planner, brought together the various elements of the base in a consistent and integrated manner rarely accomplished in the plan for a military base.

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### PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS)

A portion of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but no documentation for that determination exists with the U.S. Marine Corps, the California State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

A notice appeared in the Federal Register of February 6, 1979, indicating that the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, San Diego County, California was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The street address was given as Barnett Avenue, which forms the northern boundary of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

A good faith effort was made to obtain documentation for this determination of eligibility. The documentation does not exist in the files of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot itself, nor does it exist in the files of the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The staff of the Keeper of the National Register attempted repeatedly to retrieve this documentation but with no success.

It appears that there is no means of verifying the essential facts regarding this earlier determination of eligibility: boundaries, contributing properties, period of significance, and so forth.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM COORDINATES (*cont.*)

UTM References			
	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>
E	11	480480	3622540
F	11	480600	3622380

The letters above correspond to letters on the attached USGS quad sheet, "Point Loma, California," 7.5 minute, 1967, photorevised 1975.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (*cont.*)

Beginning at the corner of Iwo Avenue and Ovaleta proceed south along Iwo Avenue to the intersection of Iwo Avenue and Midway Avenue. Turn east along Midway Avenue approximately 200' to Vera Cruz Avenue, where it passes between Building Nos. 28 and 626. Follow Vera Cruz Avenue as it winds behind Building Nos. 28, 30, and 1 to St. Thomas Street, approximately 700'. Proceed west on St. Thomas Avenue to the eastern edge of the curb for the parking lot behind Building No. 1, approximately 175'. Proceed north along this curb until it terminates in a corner, approximately 100', then west along the same curb behind Buildings 1 and 2, approximately 375', until it terminates in a corner. Proceed north along the same curb until it meets with Tripoli Avenue, approximately 250'. Proceed west and west-northwest along the south curb of Tripoli Avenue approximately 950' until it intersects with an unnamed service road for the base post office.

Proceed north by northwest from the intersection of the north edge of Tripoli Avenue and the west edge of the service road, in a straight line approximately 450', to the south edge of Belleau Avenue opposite the southeast corner of Building 114. Proceed southwest along Belleau Avenue to its intersection with the extension of China Street, approximately 600'. Proceed south along the east edge of China Street to its intersection with Chosin Avenue, approximately 400'. Proceed west along the south edge of Chosin Avenue to its intersection with Argonne Street, approximately 600'. Proceed south along the east edge of Argonne Street to its terminus, approximately 150', then west along north edge of an unnamed sidewalk (separating Building Nos. 7 and 27) to its intersection with Belleau Woods Road approximately 450'.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Follow the north edge of Belleau Avenue west across Henderson Avenue to its intersection with Pendleton Drive, approximately 250'. At this point, the boundary for this historic expands to include the MOQ section of the base, including Building Nos. M-1, M-5, M-6, M-7, and M-8 along with associated garages, gardens, and yards. The irregular boundary is shown on the accompanying map. This boundary, which does not always follow street lines, extends from Pendleton Drive on the east to Little Drive on the west. The southern boundary is Dunlap Road, from Little Drive to Henderson Avenue. On the north, the boundary is defined by the hedgerow behind Building Nos. M-5 and M-7. This MOQ area of the historic district is approximately 1000' long (east-west) and 600' wide (north south).

Proceed south from the intersection of Dunlap Road and Henderson Avenue, along the east side of Henderson Avenue, to its intersection with Midway Avenue, approximately 100'. Proceed east along the north edge of Midway Avenue to its intersection with Russell Avenue, approximately 425'. Proceed north along the west edge of Russell Avenue to its intersection with Seminole Street. Proceed due east in a straight line along the south edge of the Parade Ground to the point of origin at the intersection of Iwo Avenue and Ovaleta Avenue.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** (*cont.*)

to an acceptable level. No structures designed by Goodhue are excluded from the boundaries and only 12 (32% of the total) buildings within the boundaries are non-contributing. Of the 12 non-contributors, five were built after the period of significance and seven were built during the period of significance but lack integrity.

Wherever possible, boundaries were drawn to follow defined streets and other landmarks. This was not always possible, however, for two reasons: there are no parcel lines or other distinguishing legal lines within the base; and the streets do not run in a normal grid pattern. The boundary follows street lines except in two instances; at the northeast corner of the district, near the post office, and around the Married Officers' Quarters. In this locations, it was not possible to adhere strictly to street lines.

**APPENDIX A**

**MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT  
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS  
WITHIN THE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**

**General view, Arcade  
see photograph no. 4**

**General view, Officer's Quarters  
see photograph no. 5**

**Grand entrance to Arcade  
see photograph no. 6**

**Typical courtyard behind Arcade  
see photograph no. 7**

Building 10 South Elevation  
Gateway between Arcade and industrial area  
see photograph no. 8

Building 10 North Elevation  
Typical looking dock in industrial area,  
backside of Building 10  
see photograph no. 9

Arcade  
see photograph no. 10

Typical window detail, Arcade  
see photograph no. 11

Triumphal arch detail, Arcade  
see photograph no. 12

**Building 1 facing East  
see photograph no. 14**





The barrack building is named after Sgt. Major Daniel Daily, one of only two marines to be awarded two separate medals of honor for separate action. It served originally as a receiving barracks where new recruits were processed upon their arrival at the training depot and a portion of the building continued to be used for these purposes until 1986 when receiving barracks was moved to Buildings 622 and 623, the new processing center. As early as the late 1920s, portions of the southeast wing of the structure were converted into a photo laboratory. Since 1986 the processing center for the Support Battalion Recruit Training Regiment has occupied the northwest wing of the old barracks and the audio-visual support center is located in the southeast wing.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military: 2      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names Honor Marines," *CheVron*, August 8, 1980.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

"Update on Construction," *CheVron*, January 24, 1986.

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

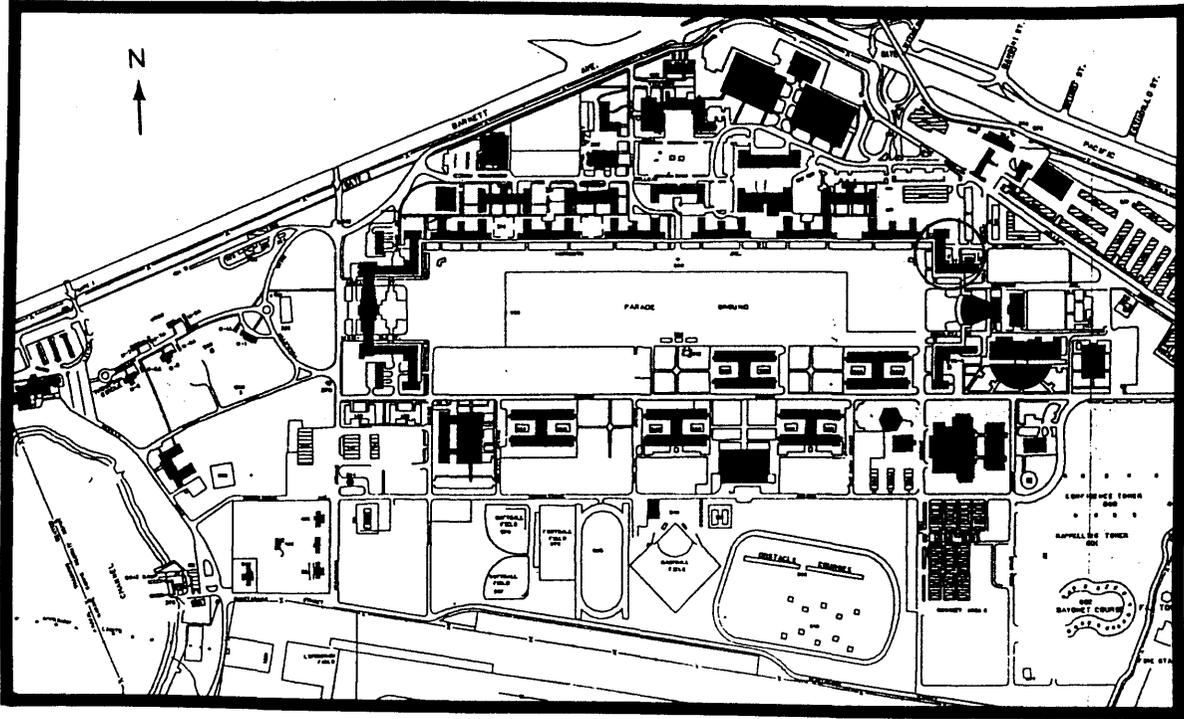
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California      Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 1 facing West  
see photograph no. 13



The rear elevation includes, as noted, three one-story wings. Two long wings align with the side wings of the facade. The smaller central wing, which originally served as a kitchen, was adjacent to a central dining hall on the first story. The kitchen wing features a tall stuccoed chimney with a rounded chimney hood. Windows and doors on the rear elevation are similar to those found on the facade, with arched windows and doors on the first story and metal double-hung sash on the second. This pattern--arched first-story and rectangular second story--also holds for the east and west side elevations.

Building 2 is almost completely unmodified. The only notable intrusive elements are the metal second story windows. First story windows were replaced ca. 1983 but are faithful reproductions of the originals.

8. Construction date: 1921  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram G. Goodhue
10. Builder: Dawson Construction Co.
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 325 Depth: 100
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-18-1989.
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: One of six Type-A barracks strung out facing the parade ground.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 2 contributes to the significance of the MCRD on the basis of architectural compatibility and historical function. Like Building No. 1, this building was designed by Bertram Goodhue in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks architects and is one of the eight original structures erected in 1921.

Building No. 2 is one of six identical Type-A barracks strung-out along the north side of the parade ground. Each barracks contained NCO quarters in the first floor wings and a large dining hall in the central portion of the first floor with kitchen facilities adjacent at the rear. The second floor contained enlisted men's barracks and lavatories. In the past decade with the

construction of the Recruit Training Regiment Processing Center and new BEQ's, the old barracks (Building Nos. 2 through 7) have been gradually converted into administrative offices. The Recruit Liaison Section established its office in Building No. 2 prior to 1986. Now the Recruit Training Regiment, First Recruit Training Battalion Headquarters, and Telephone Exchange occupies much of the building.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

"Update on Construction," " *CheVron*, January 14, 1986.

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

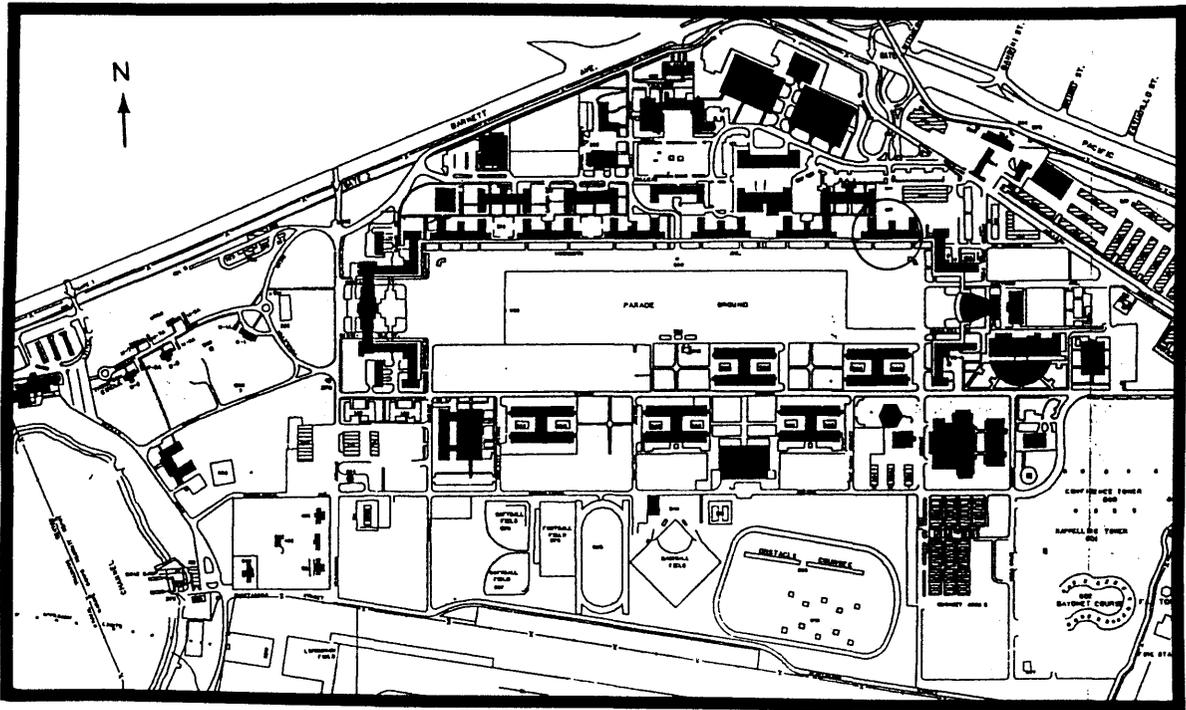
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 2 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 15



The rear elevation includes, as noted, three one-story wings, two long wings which align with the side wings of the facade, and a small central wing, which originally served as a kitchen. The kitchen wing features a tall stuccoed chimney with a rounded chimney hood. Windows and doors on the rear elevation mimic those found on the facade, with arched windows and doors on the first story and metal double-hung sash on the second. This pattern--arched first-story and rectangular second story also holds for the east and west side elevations.

Building No. 3 is almost completely unmodified. The only notable intrusive elements are the metal second story windows. First story windows were replaced ca. 1983 but are faithful reproductions of the originals.

8. Construction date: 1921  
 Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram G. Goodhue.
10. Builder: Dawson Construction Co.
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 325" Depth: 100"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989.
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: Addition: 1942, 149 sq. ft. storage area, flat roof. 13'3 x 11'6" x 8'6".
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
 Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
 Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: One of six Type-A barracks fronting the parade ground.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 3 contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on the basis of architectural compatibility and historical function. This building was designed by Bertram Goodhue and was one of the eight original buildings constructed in 1921.

Building No. 3 was one of six identical Type-A barracks strung-out along the north side of the parade ground. Each barracks contained NCO quarters in the first floor wings and a large dining hall in the central portion of the first floor with kitchen facilities adjacent at the rear. The second floor contained enlisted men's barracks and lavatories. During the 1950s and 1960s it housed personnel of the Signal School Battalion, and later the Communications Electronics School Battalion, the only Marine Corps training school of its type. The building is currently used as housing and administrative offices for the Second and Third Recruit Training Battalions.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

"Headquarters Communication -- Electronics School Battalion, MCRD," November 11, 1971. Typescript held at MCRD Museum Archives.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

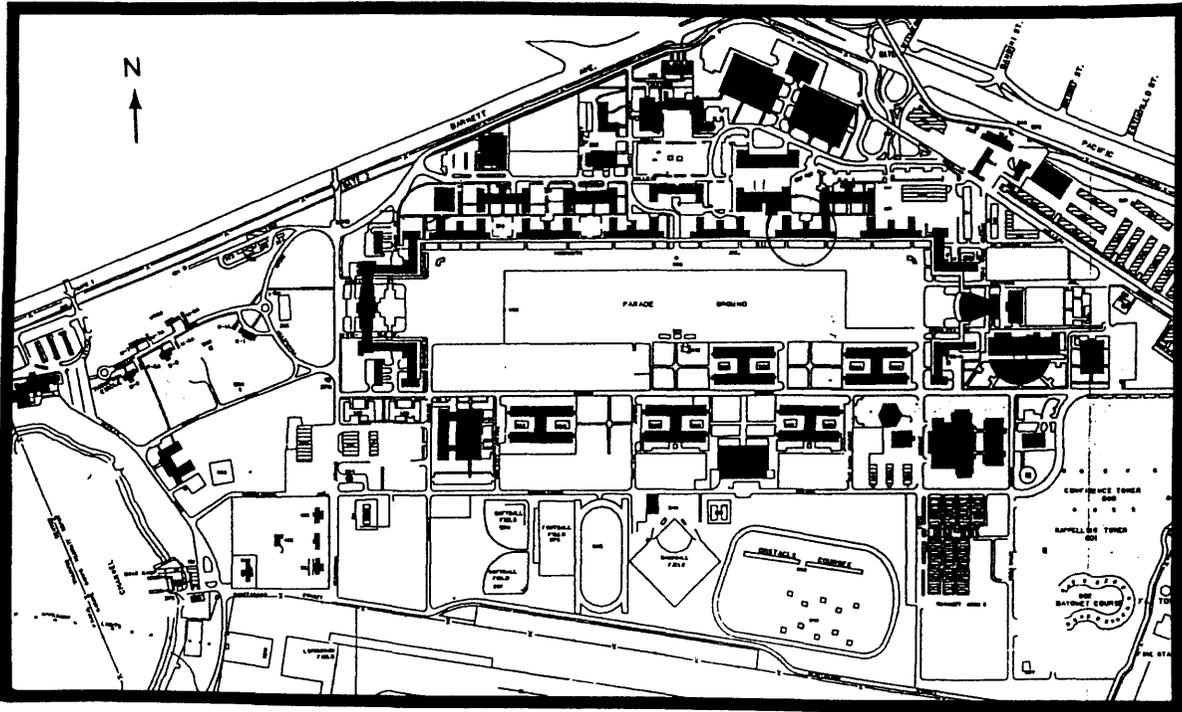
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 3 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 16

**Building 3 facing South**  
**see photograph no. 17**





era, the building has housed the Red Cross and the Drill Instructor School and served as housing and administrative offices for the 3rd Recruit Training Battalion. It is currently used as the Drill Instructor School and Education Office.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

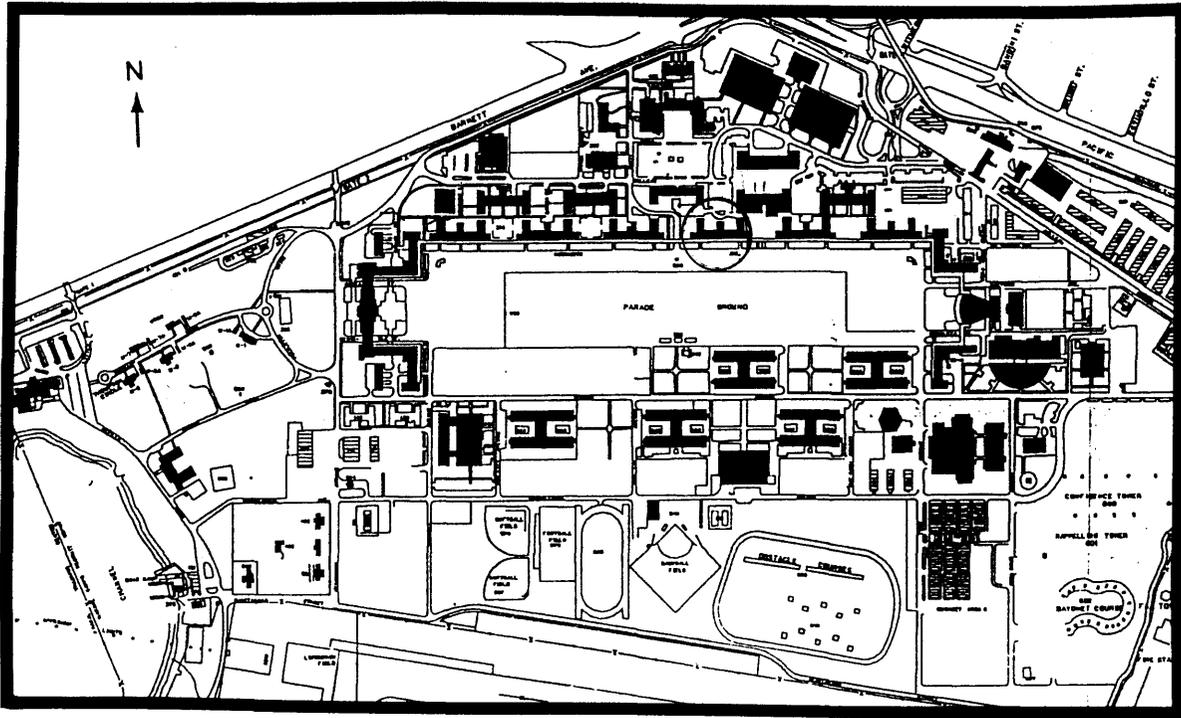
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 4 facade facing North-West  
see photograph no. 18





20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:

Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521







20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

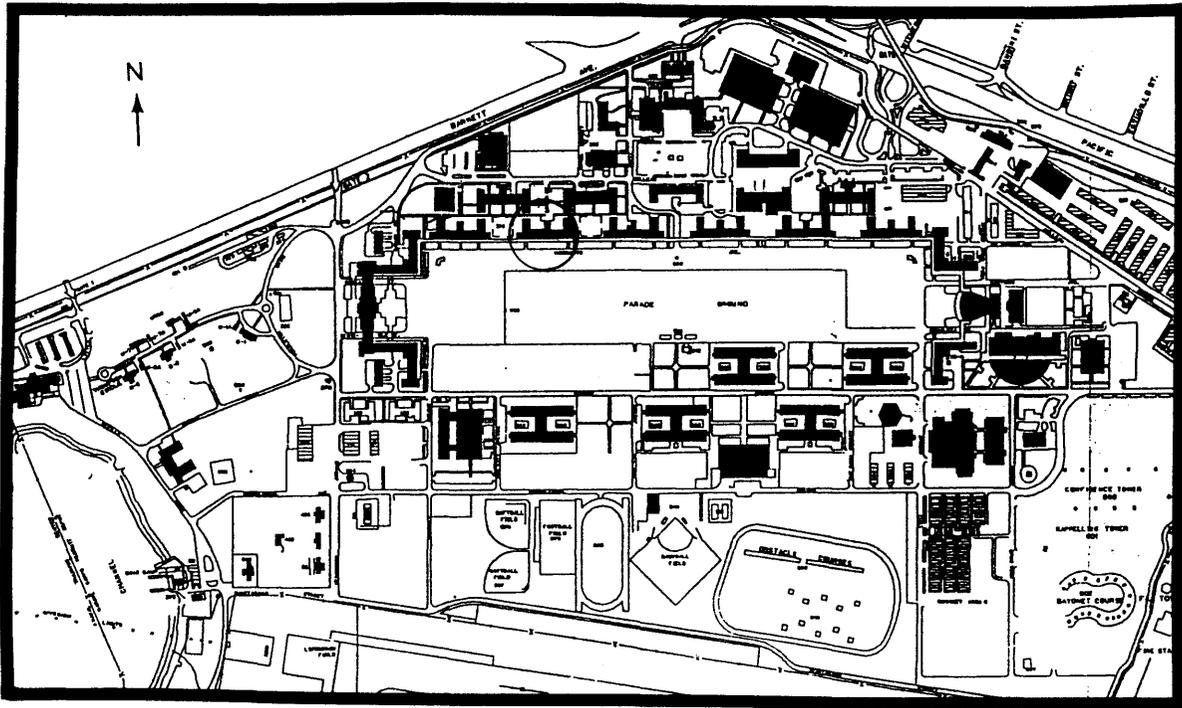
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 6 facing North North-West  
see photograph no. 20





contained enlisted men's barracks and lavatories. Building No. 7 served as the billeting area for permanent personnel of Headquarters Company for a number of years, and continued to serve, in part, as NCO housing although over the years a greater and greater portion of the building has been dedicated to other uses. During the 1960's a portion of the east wing of the building was turned into a library and museum. In 1986 Service Company Headquarters moved into the west wing of the building and the barracks space vacated. Currently, the building houses the Civilian Personnel Office, a child care and nursery facility, Fire Prevention, and the Depot Library.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

U. S. Navy Department. *Annual Report For the Fiscal Year to November 15, 1925* (Washington: GPO, 1926)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521



**Building 7 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 22**



The rear of the building includes an original one-story kitchen wing at the junction of the two segments. Windows at the rear are rectangular openings, with reproduction wooden sash on the first story and intrusive metal sash on the second.

Building No. 8 retains a very high degree of integrity. The only notable alteration was the installation of inappropriate windows on the second story; first-story replacement windows are not considered intrusions.

8. Construction date: 1940.  
Estimated: Factual:
9. Architect:
10. Builder:
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 325" Depth: 200"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s) 08-19-1989.
13. Condition: Excellent:  Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up:   
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Three other identical Type C barracks (Buildings 1, 28, 29).

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 8 contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on the basis of architectural compatibility and historical function. Although constructed some 16 years after the death of Bertram Goodhue, this building was built upon the design (Barrack Building Type-C) he developed for the corner barracks buildings along the Arcade (Building Nos. 1, 8, 28, and 29) and was included in his 1918 master plan for the base.

Building No 8. was constructed in 1940 as the entire military began to expand in reaction to the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939. It originally served as a barracks but in the post World War II era the building began to function primarily as classrooms for the and Sea School, one of several specialized advanced training schools located at MCRD.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

"Depot History Part II: War is Declared," *CheVron*, October 10, 1986.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

No Author Listed. *U.S. Naval Hospital Complex Balboa Park, 1920 Through 1937 Historic American Buildings Survey*. Report prepared for the Western Division of Naval Facilities Engineering Command to submit to the Historic American Buildings Survey. July, 1987.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

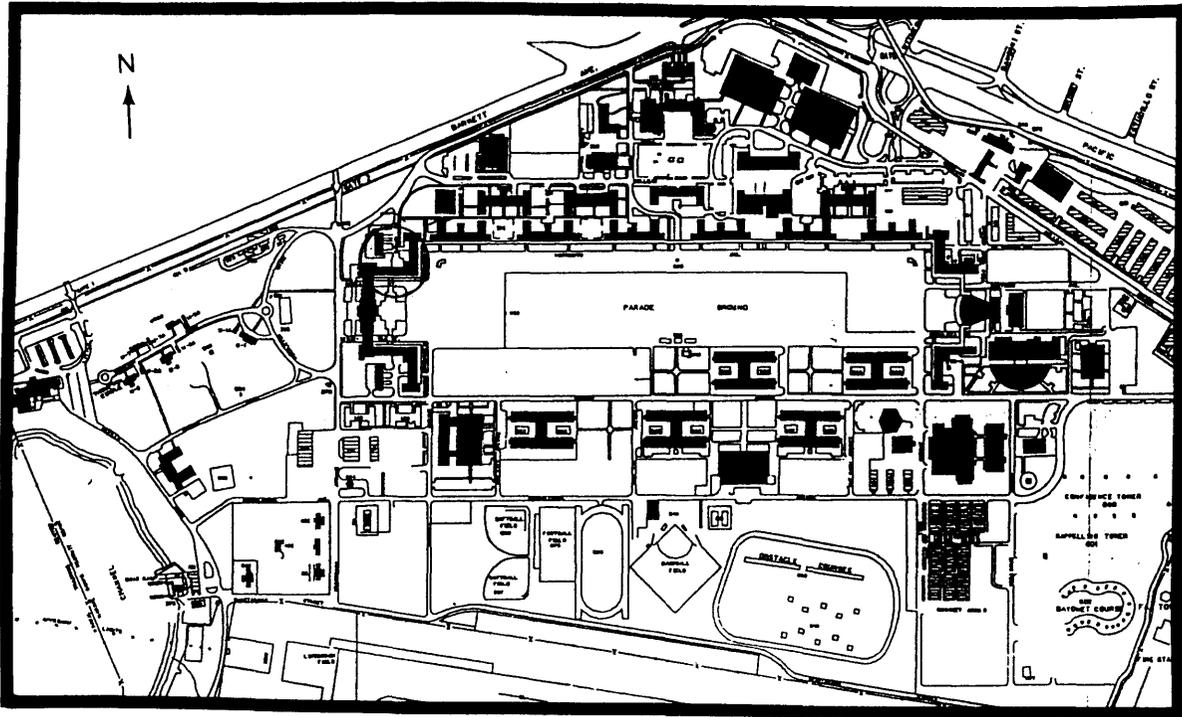
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 8 facing North-West  
see photograph no. 23



first story segmental arch windows which flank the driveway. There is also a cast-stone beltcourse at the sill of the second-story windows, extending on all sides of the building. All windows on the south elevation are 4/4 double-hung, including the paired windows at either side of the grand arch, which also feature arched transoms. There are no original doors on the south elevation; access was gained through doors in the arched driveway. Fire exits and stairways have been added. All windows on the south elevation appear to be original.

The north elevation has an industrial character, reflecting its original function as the quartermaster's storehouse. Loading docks are situated at either side of the arched driveway, each sheltered by a tiled canopy. Sliding warehouse doors in the loading dock appear to be original. Second story windows are 4/4 double hung sash, similar to those on the south facade.

Building No. 10 retains a very high degree of integrity. The key southern facade is unmodified with the exception of the fire exits. The north facade is also largely unmodified. The only notable alteration to this facade was the installation of small tiled canopies on the side wings. These small canopies are consistent with the design of the structure but are not original to the building. The small east and west elevations are also largely unmodified, except for an aluminum replacement door on the east elevation.

8. Construction date: 1921.

Estimated: Factual: X

9. Architect: Bertram G. Goodhue.

10. Builder: Lange and Bergstrom of San Diego and S.F.

11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 280 Depth: 90

12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989.

13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:

14. Alterations: No major alterations.

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:

16. Threats to site: None known: Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other: X

The 1986 MCRD Master Plan "Capital Improvements Plan" calls for conversion of the original loading dock on the northwest side of the building adjacent to the Package Store into an outdoor patio area.

17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?

18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 10 contributes to the significance of the MCRD on the basis of architectural compatibility and historical function. Designed as a quartermaster storehouse by Bertram Goodhue and constructed by Lange & Bergstrom, it is one of eight remaining buildings constructed in 1921. Goodhue sited this structure prominently at the mid-point of the Arcade on the main north-south axis of the base plan and as the central building on the secondary axis. From an architectural standpoint, its unique qualities serve to buffer the transition from the more ceremonial functions of the Arcade to its south and the work-a-day industrial sector of the base to its north.

Over the past decade, the quartermaster storehouse has been partially integrated into the Marine Corps exchange center with renovations taking place on the east and west wings of the north facade. Building No. 10 currently serves as an administration building for various personnel support functions.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

*Southwest Builder and Contractor*, June 25, 1920, p. 8; July 2, 1920, p. 39; December 24, 1920, p. 19.

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

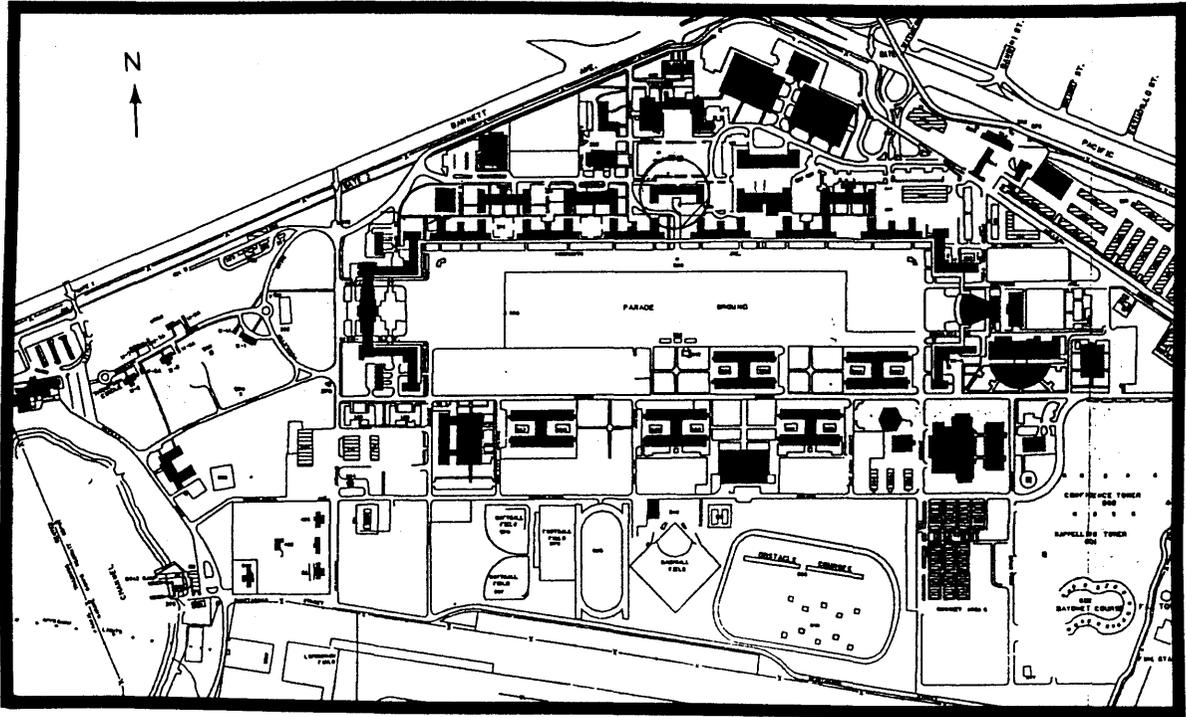
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 10 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 28

**Building 10 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 29**





Building No. 12, the original medical dispensary and infirmary for the advance force base, was built in two distinct phases like its counterpart on the opposite side of the quartermaster storehouse. The east wing of the building was completed in 1922 and the west wing 17 years later during the emergency construction at the outset of World War II. At that time it housed both the medical and dental dispensary. When the new medical and dental clinics were sited in Building Nos. 595 and 596, Building No. 12 was occupied by the Legal Services Department. Today, it houses legal assistance offices and the depot courtrooms.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

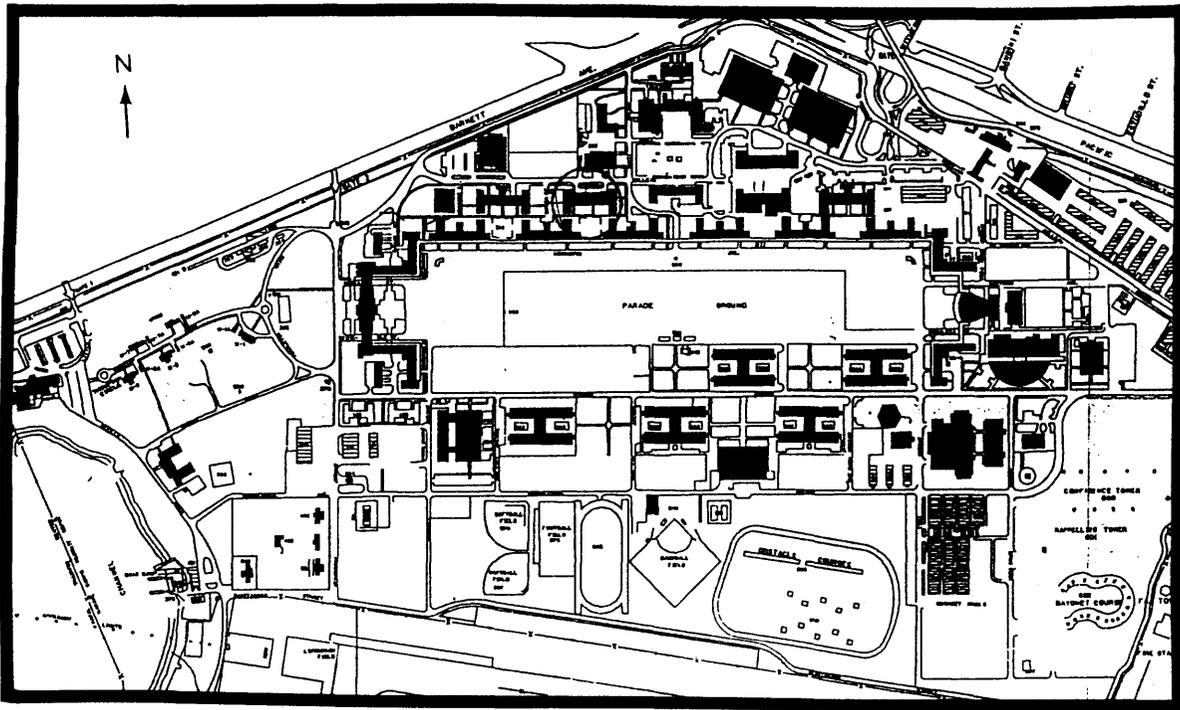
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 12 facing South South-East  
see photograph no. 30

**Building 12 facing North-West  
see photograph no. 31**





more integrity to their historic condition than any other structure on the base. Built as the Headquarters and Service Battalion Headquarters in 1923, the structure also served as the telephone exchange and guardhouse in the 1920s and 1930s. Headquarters and Service Battalion headquarters functions are still located in this building.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military: 2      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

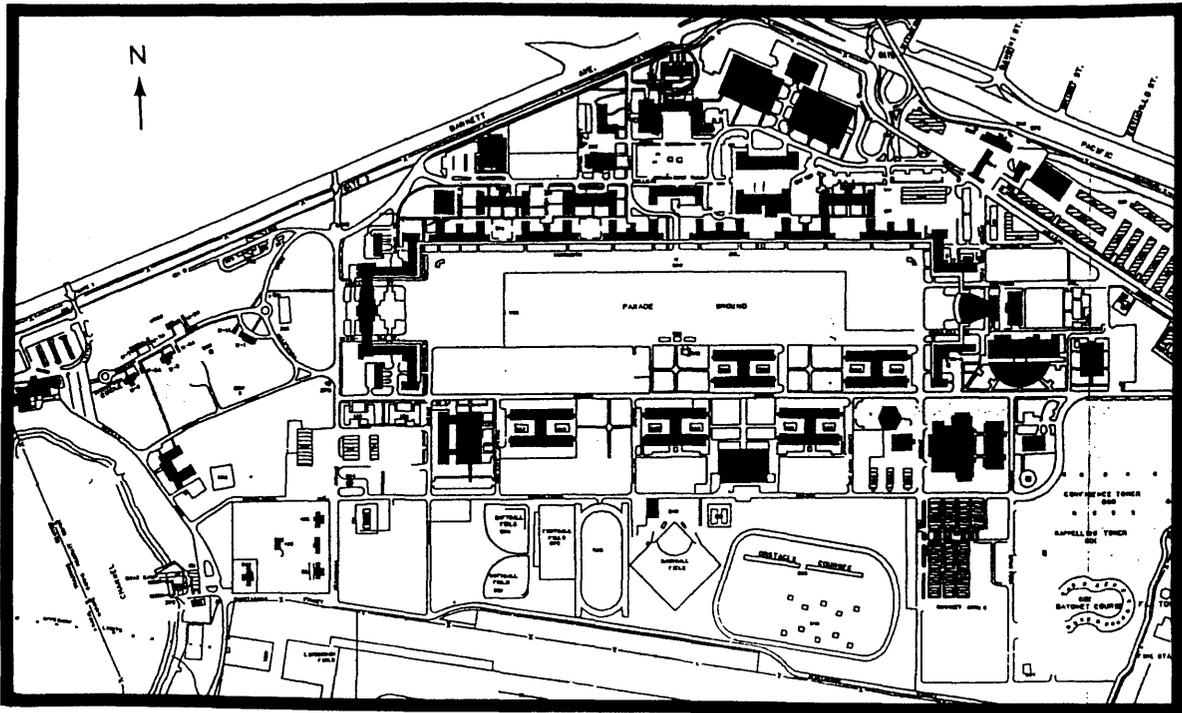
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California      Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 15 facing South  
see photograph no. 32

**Building 15 facing North-West  
see photograph no. 33**



Nearly all are original. Second story opening behind the balcony are French doors with transoms, all of which are original. Second story windows elsewhere are 6/6 double-hung wood sash, nearly all of which are original.

Like Building No. 27, this building includes a small one-story kitchen wing, centered on the rear elevation. This wing was part of the original construction, reflecting the fact that Buildings No. 26 and 27 were originally used as barracks.

The design for this building was originally developed by Bertram Goodhue and perhaps modified slightly in late 1921 by architects within the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. It was intended to be constructed as part of the original group of structures built in the early 1920s but post-World War I reduction in forces delayed construction until the emergency build-up of forces in the late 1930s. The building was completed hastily in 1939 using earlier plans.

In general, Building No. 26 retains a very high degree of integrity to Goodhue's design and to its appearance when it was completed in 1939. There are no noteworthy modifications to the structure.

8. Construction date: 1939.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram Goodhue
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 275" Depth: 125"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-18-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: 3 other nearly identical balcony style buildings.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 26 contributes to the significance of the MCRD Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility and historic function. Constructed as enlisted mens' barracks with a central mess hall, Building No. 26 is one of four examples (three of which remain intact, Buildings 12, 26 and 27) of the balcony style buildings first erected in 1922 on the secondary row of buildings north of the Arcade. Although this barrack building was constructed in 1939, some 15 years after the death of Bertram Goodhue the design

can still be attributed to him. During the scramble to expand facilities during the emergency construction associated with the outbreak of the Second World War, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects utilized the old plans for balcony-style barracks designed by Goodhue in his 1918 plan for the secondary axis of buildings.

During the post World War II era, Building No. 26 underwent a basic change of function as a barracks to administrative office space. The primary tenant were the Family Service Center and the Personnel Administration Center. When the new Depot Recruit Processing Center was completed in 1986 the Facility Services Center moved to the new facility and the Depot Command Museum and Reception Center was relocated to Building No. 26.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

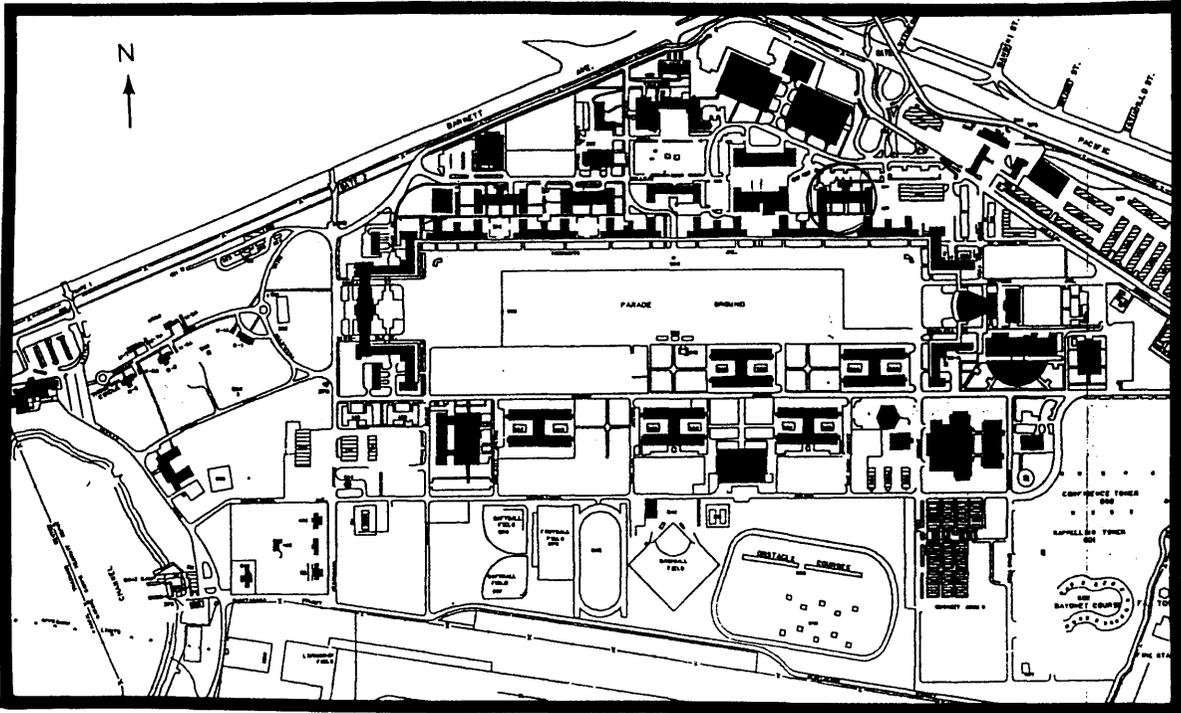
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 26 facade facing North  
see photograph no. 35

**Building 26 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 36**







the emergency construction associated with the outbreak of the Second World War, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects utilized the old plans for balcony-style barracks designed by Goodhue in his 1918 plan for the secondary axis of buildings.

During the post World War II era, Building No. 27 underwent a change of function as a barracks with a mess hall to a central mess hall facility, probably in the early 1960s. It was used primarily as the enlisted mens' dining facility until 1986 when the new dining hall, Building No. 620, was completed. When the Mess Hall closed, the vacated space allowed for the expansion of the Marine Corps Recruiters School.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

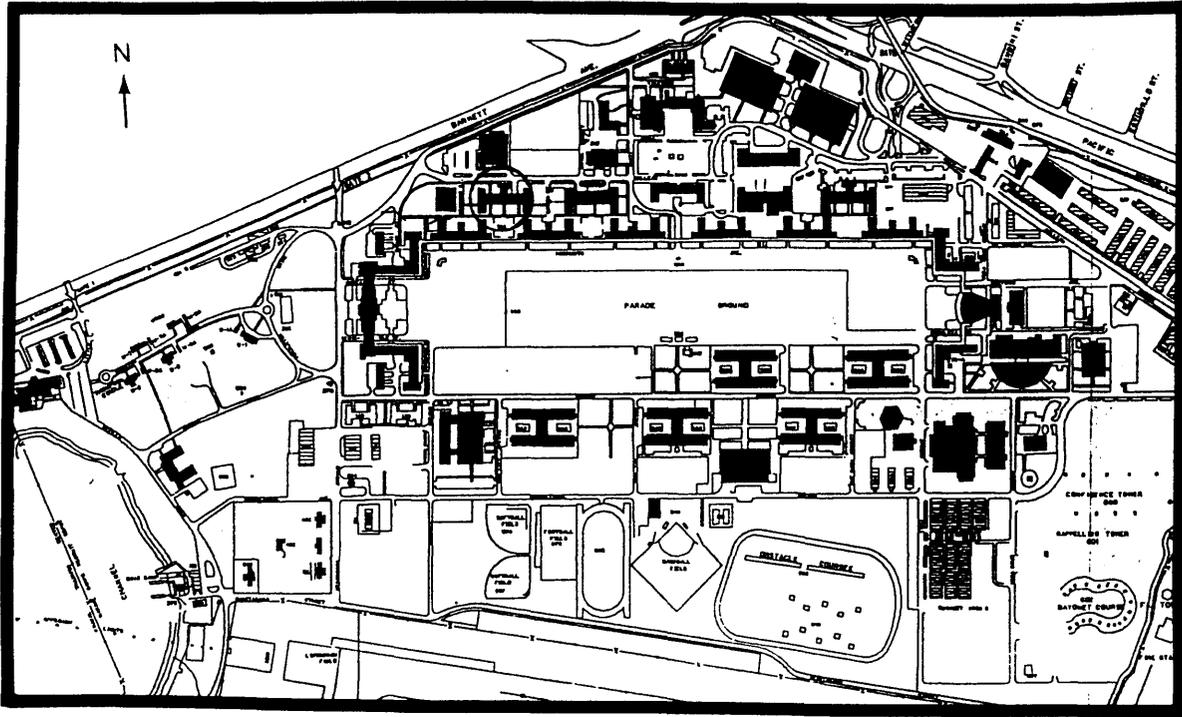
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 27 facing North  
see photograph no. 37



Building No. 28 retains a very good degree of integrity. A notable alteration is the installation of inappropriate windows on the second story of the parade ground elevations and on the first and second story of the rear elevations.

8. Construction date: 1939.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram Goodhue
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 220" Depth: 220"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: One of four L-shaped Type C barracks.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 28 contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on the basis of architectural compatibility and historical function. Although constructed some 16 years after the death of Bertram Goodhue, this building was built upon the design (Barrack Building Type-C) he developed for the corner barracks buildings along the Arcade (Building Nos. 1, 8, 28, and 29) and was included in his 1918 master plan for the base.

Built as a barracks during the emergency construction program following the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939, Building No. 28 continued to be used for this primary purpose into the early 1950s. When the Korean War came to an end in 1953 the need for increased numbers of recruits slowly came to a halt. Reassessment of control policies for recruit training led to the establishment of Recruit Training Commands. In 1956 the Recruit Training Command established its headquarters in Building No. 28. Currently the building is used for the Recruit Training Regiment's Headquarters. The building is named John A. Lejeune Hall after the 13th Commandant, Major General Lejeune who is well known as the only Marine general to command an Army division. He was the person responsible for adopting the current Marine Corps colors of scarlet and gold.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

"Building Names Honor Marines." *Chevron*, August 8, 1980.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

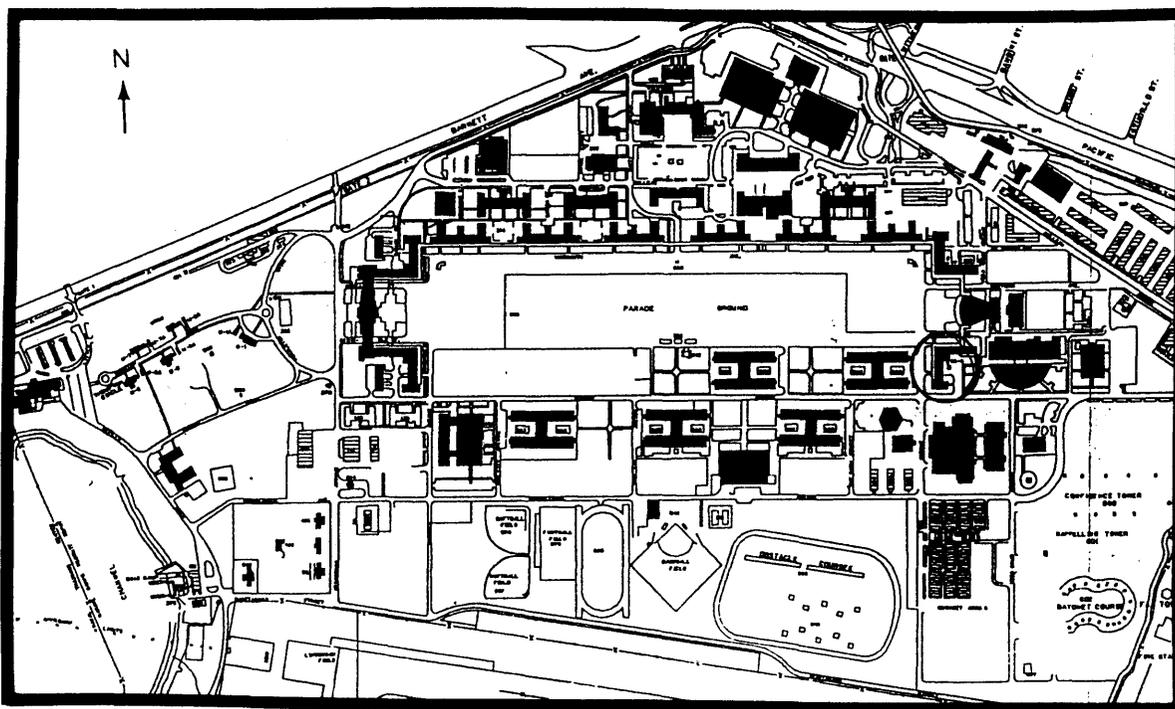
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 28 facing South South-East  
see photograph no. 38

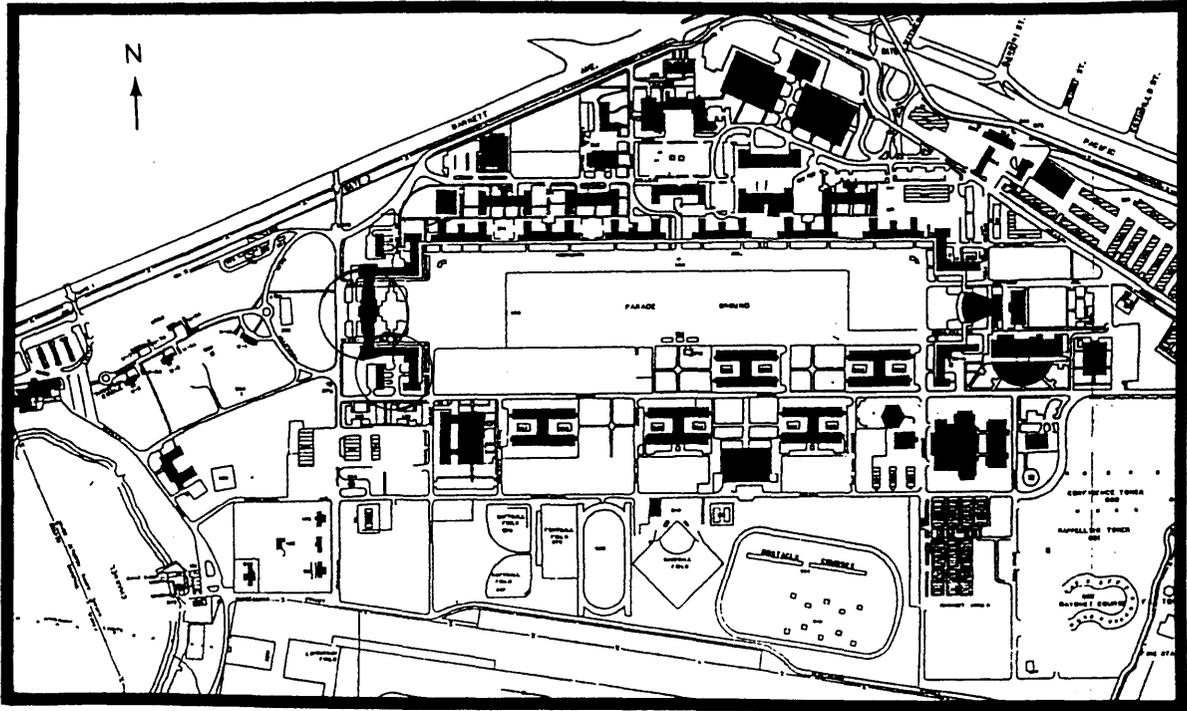




20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)  
Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)  
"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot," *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.  
Fahy, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).  
Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards  
(historic and current).  
"Update on Construction," *Chevron*, January 24, 1986, p. 4.  
Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)
22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989  
By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen MikeseII  
Organization: Jackson Research Projects  
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F  
City: Davis, California  
Zip: 95616  
Phone: (916) 757-2521

United State Marine Corps Base,  
San Diego, California  
1923

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Buildings 29 and 31 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 39



Building No. M-1 appears to be almost completely unmodified from its construction in 1925.

8. Construction date: 1925.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram Goodhue
10. Builder: W.E. Kier Construction Co., San Diego.
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 100' Depth: 45'
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-22-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: None
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: X Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Garage, Building M-1A

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-1, the commanding general's residence, contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. Designed by Bertram G. Goodhue in collaboration with U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects, the commanding general's residence is prominently sited in a park-like setting at the intersection of Pendleton Drive and Wharton Road. Building No. M-1 is also sited according to Goodhue's 1918 master plan and possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)  
Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards  
(historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps  
Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

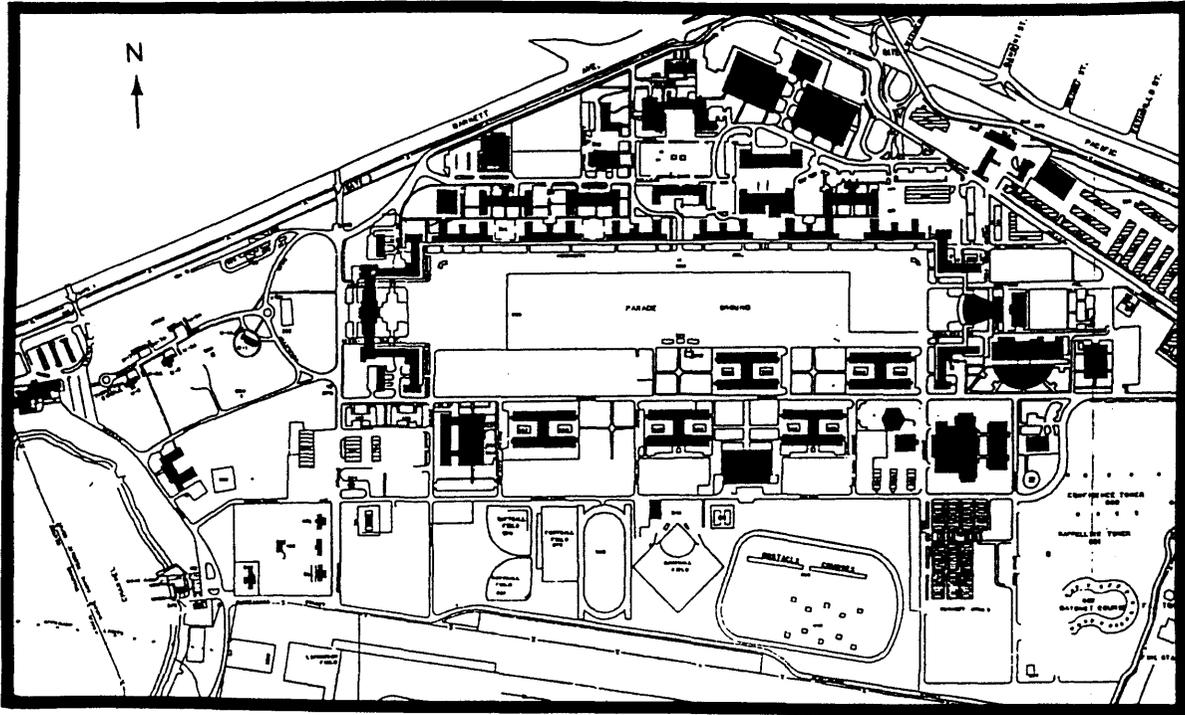
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

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City: Davis, California                      Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-1 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 40

**Building M-1 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 41**



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings:  Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Commanding General's Residence, Building M-1

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-1A is the garage associated with the commanding general's residence. It was built in 1926 and contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. The garages associated with the officers' residences formed a part of Goodhue's original plan. Building No. M-1 A possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

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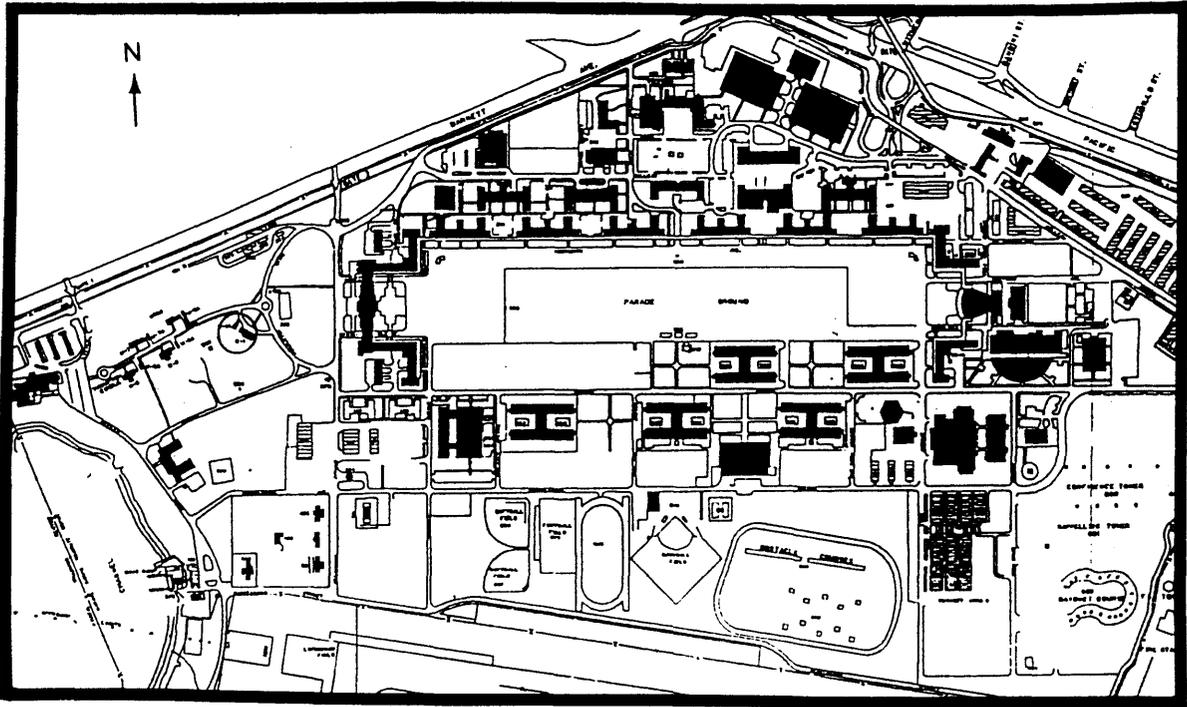
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City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Buildings M-1 and M-1A facing South South-West  
see photograph no. 42





8. Construction date: 1925  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram Goodhue
10. Builder: W. E. Kier Construction Company
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 80' Depth: 60'
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: None
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: X Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Garage, Building M-5A

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-5, one of four identical officers' residences built in 1925, contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. Designed by Bertram G. Goodhue in collaboration with U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects, the officers' residences are sited in a park-like setting on Wharton Road and according to Goodhue's 1918 master plan with only a slight modification in the orientation of the residence to the roadway. Like all the other married officers' quarters, building No. M-5 possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:

Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

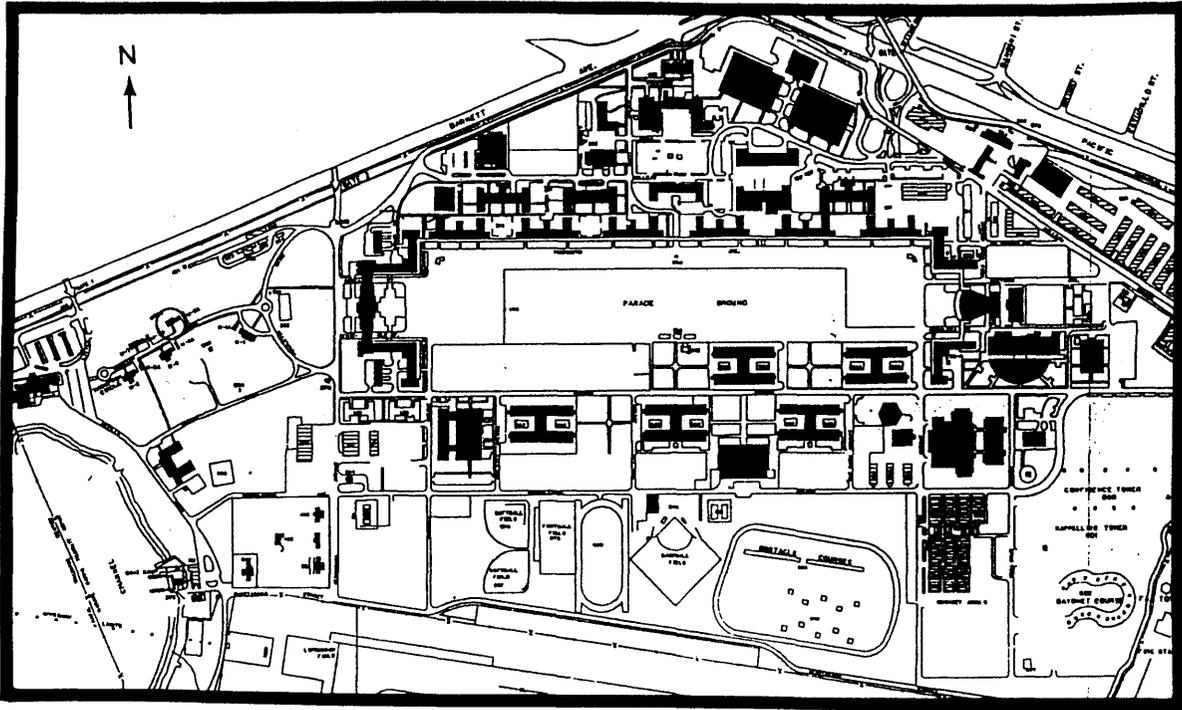
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Major General Joseph H. Pendleton to Rear Admiral Luther E. Gregory, December 14, 1922. Pendleton Papers.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-5 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 43



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Officer's Quarters, Building M-5.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-5A is the family housing garage associated with married officer's quarters, Building No. M-5. It was built in 1926 and contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. The garages associated with the officers' residences formed a part of Goddhue's original plan. Building No. M-5A possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

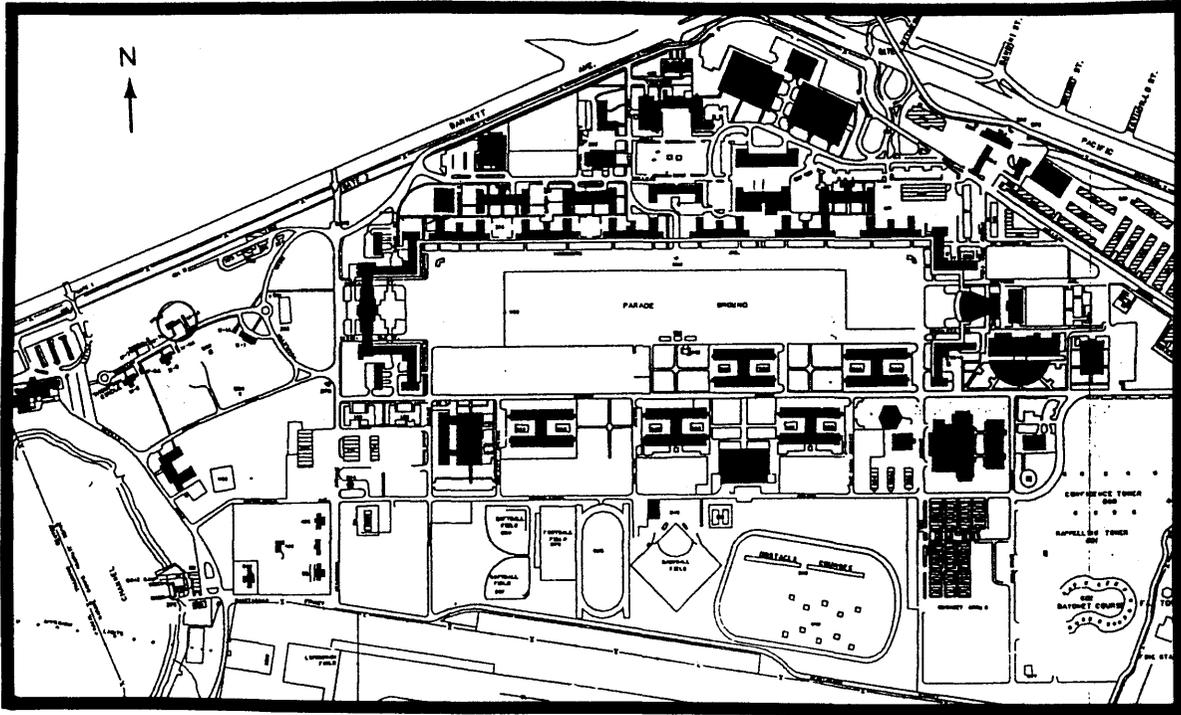
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Buildings M-5 and M-5A facing North-West  
see photograph no. 44



8. Construction date: 1925  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram G. Goodhue
10. Builder: W. E. Kier Construction Co., San Diego.
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 80' Depth: 60'
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-22-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: X Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Family Quarters Garage, Building No. M-6A

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-6, one of four identical officers' residences built in 1925, contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. Designed by Bertram G. Goodhue in collaboration with U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects, the officers' residences are sited in a park-like setting on Wharton Road and according to Goodhue's 1918 master plan with only a slight modification in the orientation of the residence to the roadway. This 3,535 square foot Spanish Colonial residence was built at a cost of \$27,413. Like all the other married officers' quarters, building No. M-6 possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:

Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps*  
*Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

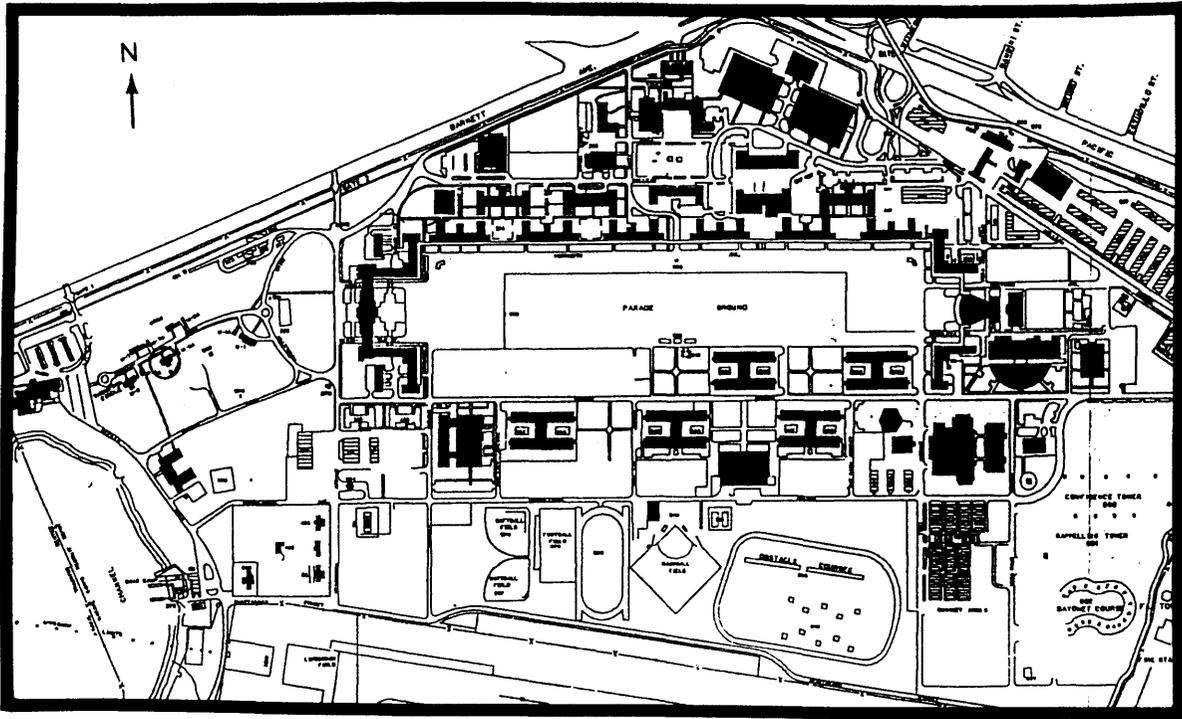
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

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City: Davis, California                      Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-6 facing South  
see photograph no. 45

**Building M-6 facing East**  
**see photograph no. 46**



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings:  Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Married Officer's Residence, Building M-6

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-6A is the family housing garage associated with married officer's quarters, Building No. M-6. It was built in 1926 by station labor at a cost of \$800. Building No. M-6A contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. The garages associated with the officers' residences formed a part of Goddhue's original plan. Building No. M-6A possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

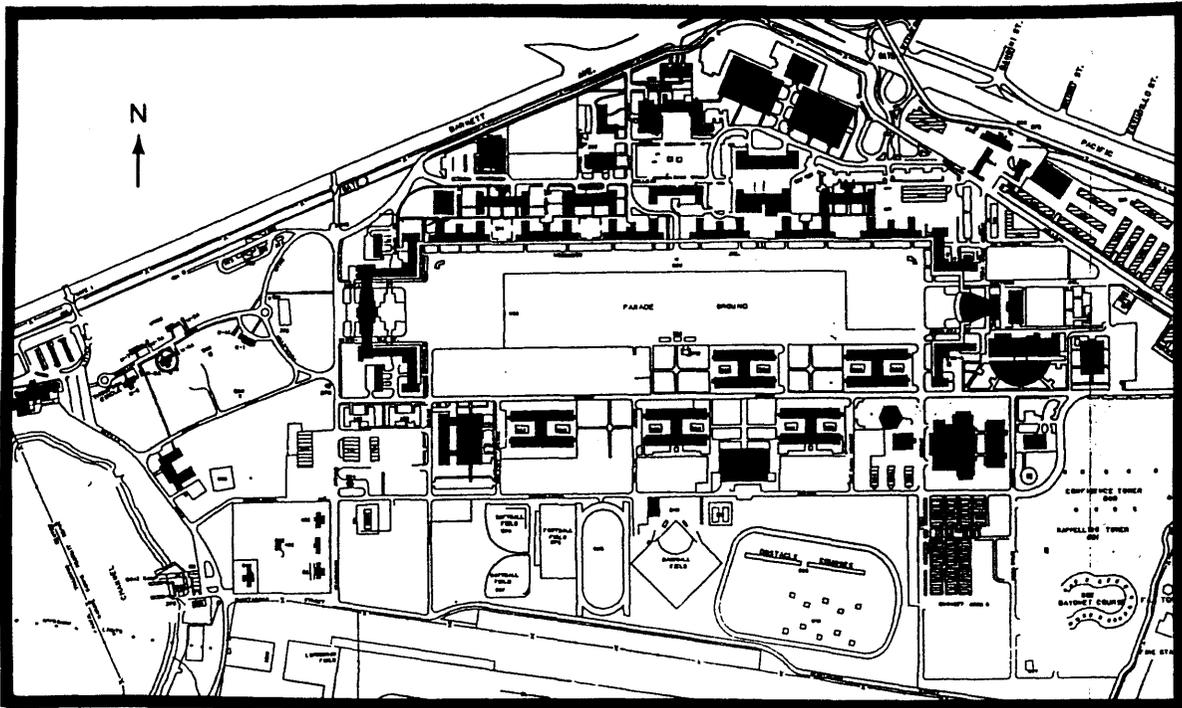
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-6 and M-6A facing East  
see photograph no. 47



8. Construction date: 1925.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bertram G. Goodhue
10. Builder: W. E. Kier Construction Co., San Diego.
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: Depth:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-22-1989
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: X Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Building M-7A, Family residence garage.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-7, one of four identical officers' residences built in 1925, contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. Designed by Bertram G. Goodhue in collaboration with U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks architects, the officers' residences are sited in a park-like setting on Wharton Road and according to Goodhue's 1918 master plan with only a slight modification in the orientation of the residence to the roadway. This 3,535 square foot Spanish Colonial residence was built at a cost of \$26,659. Like all the other married officers' quarters, building No. M-6 possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:

Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

**Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps*  
Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan (San Bruno, CA: 1986)**

**22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989**

**By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell**

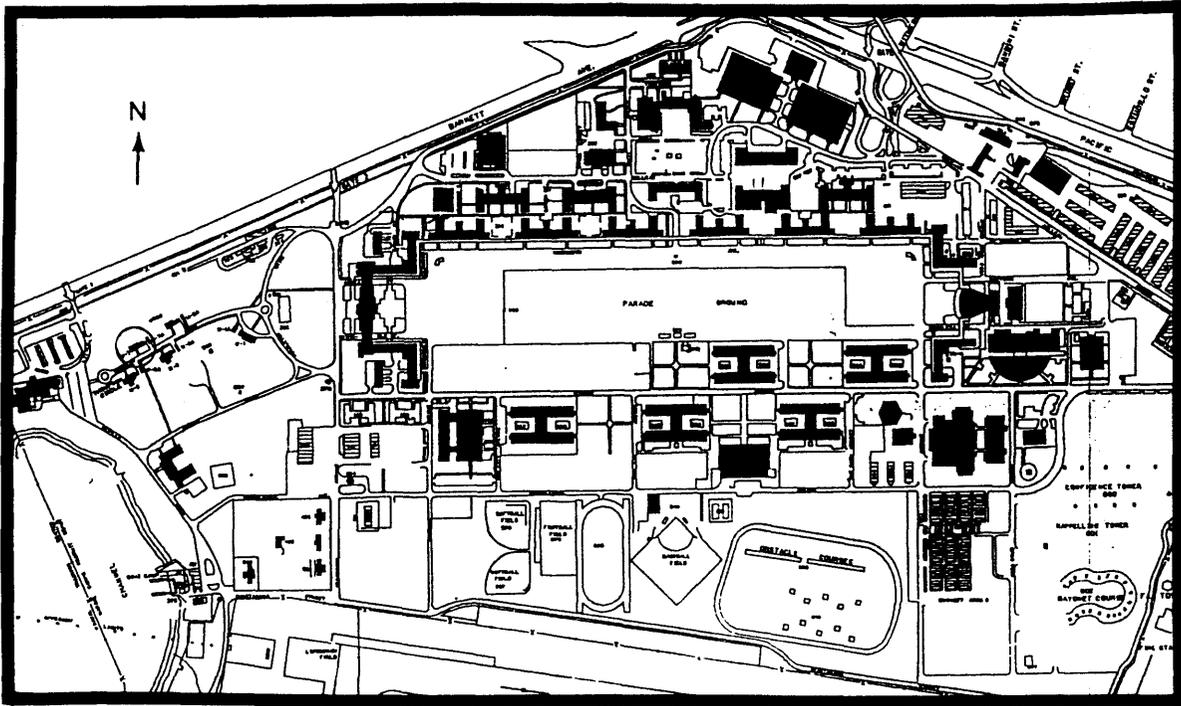
**Organization: Jackson Research Projects**

**Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F**

**City: Davis, California                      Zip: 95616**

**Phone: (916) 757-2521**

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-7 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 48



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings:  Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Married Officer's Residence, Building No. M-7

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-7A is the family housing garage associated with married officer's quarters, Building No. M-7. It was built in 1926 by station labor at a cost of \$920 and contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. The garages associated with the officers' residences formed a part of Goodhue's original plan. Building No. M-7A possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:  Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military:  Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

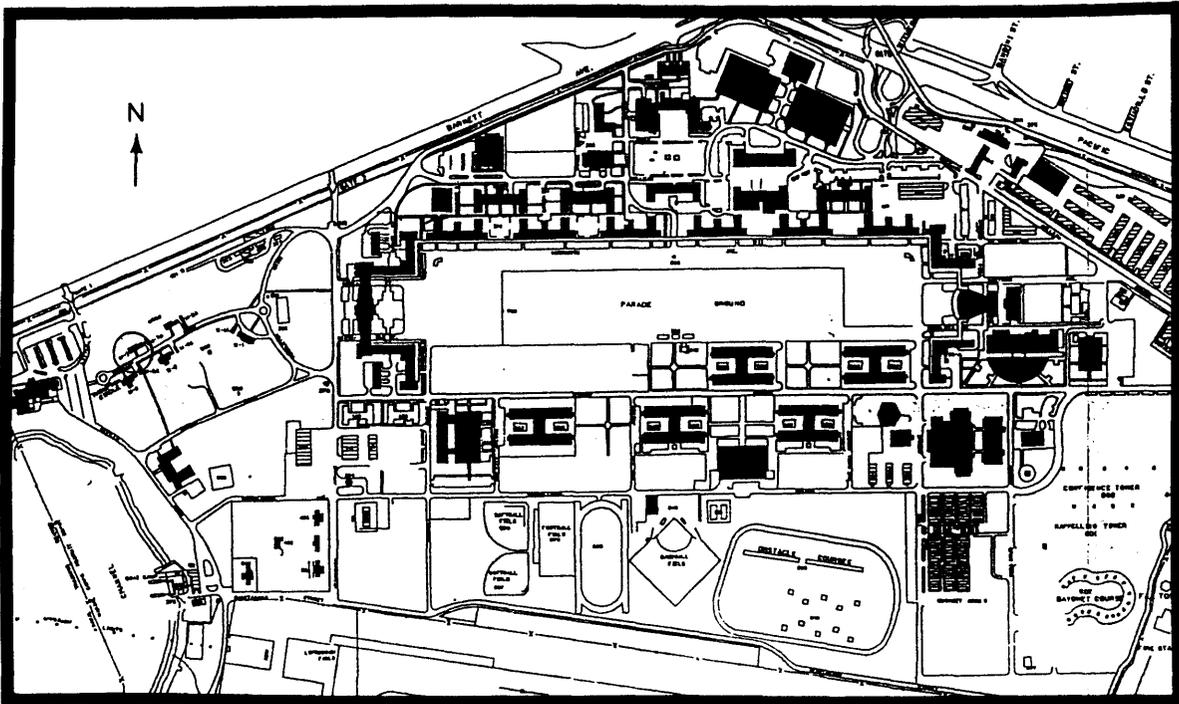
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Buildings M-7 and M-7A facing North-West  
see photograph no. 49





**Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps*  
Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan (San Bruno, CA: 1986)**

**22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989**

**By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell**

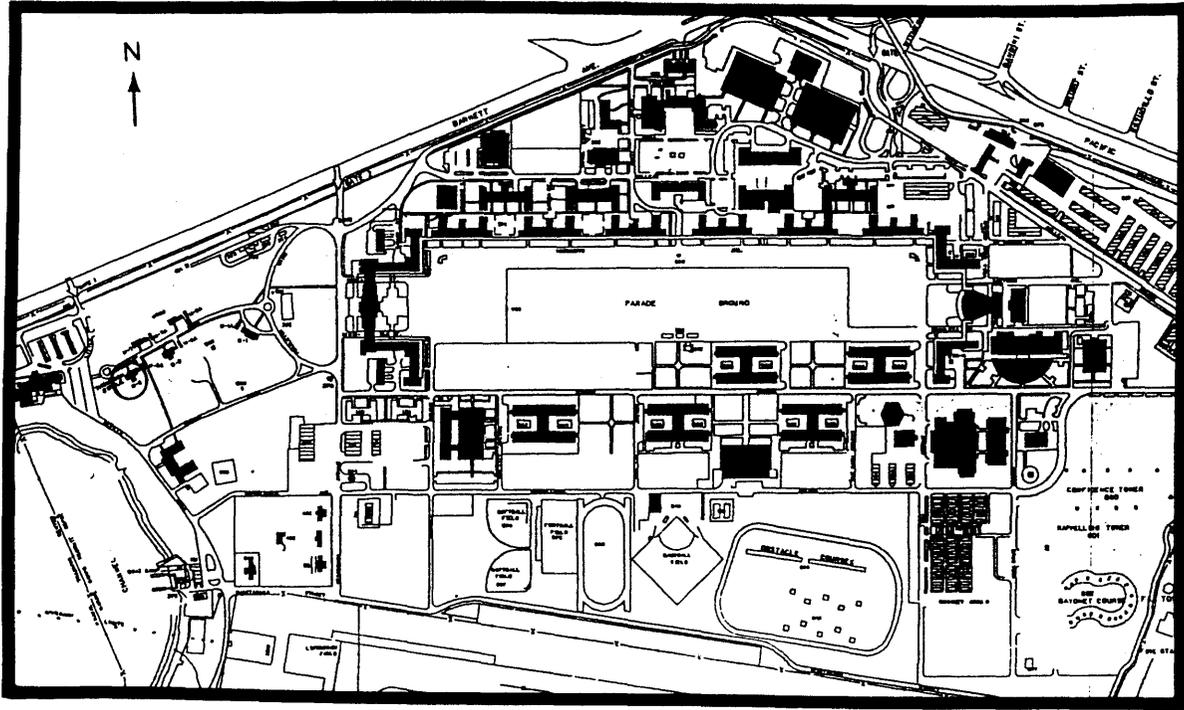
**Organization: Jackson Research Projects**

**Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F**

**City: Davis, California                      Zip: 95616**

**Phone: (916) 757-2521**

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-8 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 50

**Buildings M-8 and M-8A facing South-West  
see photograph no. 52**

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings:  Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features: Officer's Residence, Building No. M-8

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. M-8A is the family housing garage associated with married officer's quarters, Building No. M-8. It was built in 1926 by station labor at a cost of \$800. It contributes to the significance of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District on the basis of architectural compatibility, period of construction, and historical function. The garages associated with each residence formed a part of Goodhue's original plan. Building No. M-8A possesses a high degree of integrity to the historic period of significance.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, "P.W. Drawing No. KP101/N1-1 (11)" Revised August 15, 1925. (Site plans for the Officers' Quarters Complex)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

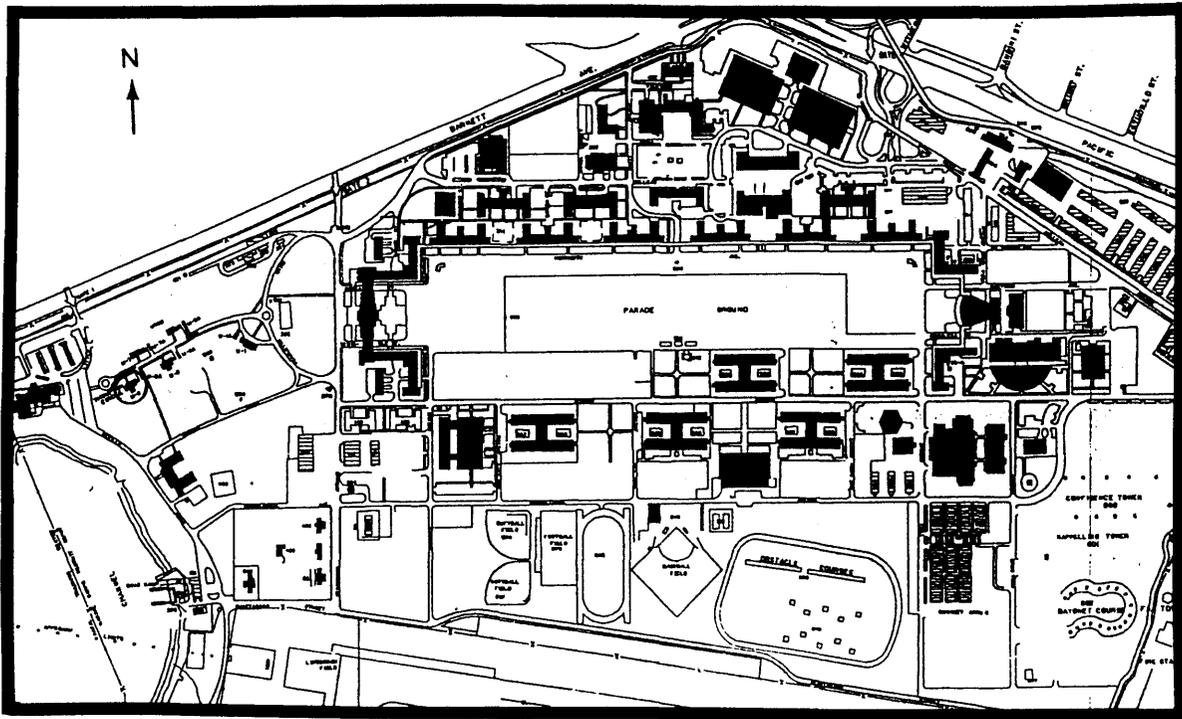
City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521



MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building M-8A facing South  
see photograph no. 51

**APPENDIX B**

**MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT  
NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS  
WITHIN THE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**



The walls of the powerplant are dominated by concrete buttresses and tall segmental arch windows. The original appearance of the building is most evident on the north, where the buttresses and windows can be seen easily. The south elevation is largely intact but partially obscured by shed roofing added to protect the merchandise of commercial operations that now occupy the courtyard area. The powerplant is joined to the other segments by one-story passageways, original to the building.

The powerplant element of the structure is the least modified. A reinforced concrete circuit building was added to the north elevation some time before 1957. The most important modification was the removal of a towering brick smokestack at the center of the north elevation where a rear door now exists. Construction of the courtyard garden shop in 1985 has compromised the historic setting of the structure.

The laundry and bakery segments were originally L-shaped buildings, with the long part oriented north-south, enclosing the courtyard, and the shorter segment extending away from the courtyard. The shape of the eastern, or laundry, segment is largely intact but the bakery segment was modified through a series of additions. The additions enclosed the L into a rectangle.

The laundry wing is now used as a post office and a credit union. The credit union occupies the lower (southern) part of the L. This segment is in original condition, with original tile-roofed canopies sheltering doorways on the south and east. The post office occupies an old loading dock area. An original canopy shelters part of the loading dock, augmented by newer canopies which were added to the north and south. Many doors and windows in the post office segment are original.

The integrity for the laundry wing is fair, although it has been compromised through several changes. On the east, a large handicapped-access ramp and a half-height concrete wall surrounding the loading dock obscure the view of much of this elevation. At the northeast corner, the dock has been extended to the east to facilitate loading and unloading of post office vehicles. On the west, the view is compromised by improvements associated with the garden shop, most notably, awnings that conceal most of the original west elevation windows.

The western bakery wing was, as noted, modified in several stages in the 1940s and 1950s, nearly doubling its size. These modifications demolished the original northern wall and most of the western wall. Only the southern wall of the bakery wing approximates its original appearance. The integrity for this wing is poor.

As noted, in about 1983, Building No. 9 was adaptively re-used for commercial purposes, with the powerhouse and bakery wings turned into retail stores and the courtyard made into a garden shop. The garden shop improvement changed the setting for all three wings. A low stucco wall was built to link the laundry and bakery wings, enclosing the courtyard on the south. A large cashier's kiosk occupies part of the courtyard near the stucco wall. A large pergola extends the length of the courtyard, linking the kiosk with the powerplant. New awnings were installed on all of the windows facing the courtyard.



Building No. 9 underwent significant renovation as part of the construction project authorized in the 1980s to modernize the Marine Corps exchange outlets. The central element of the structure housed a powerplant / substation from 1921 into the 1980s when it was converted into retail space. The east wing of the structure functioned as a laundry, barber shop, and shoe repair store for more than sixty years. It now hosts the depot post office. The west wing was originally the depot bakery, but was converted in 1983 into a hardware store.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:            Economic/Industrial:            Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:            Religion:            Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

No Author Listed. *U.S. Naval Hospital Complex Balboa Park, 1920 Through 1937 Historic American Buildings Survey*. Report prepared for the Western Division of Naval Facilities Engineering Command to submit to the Historic American Buildings Survey. July, 1987.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

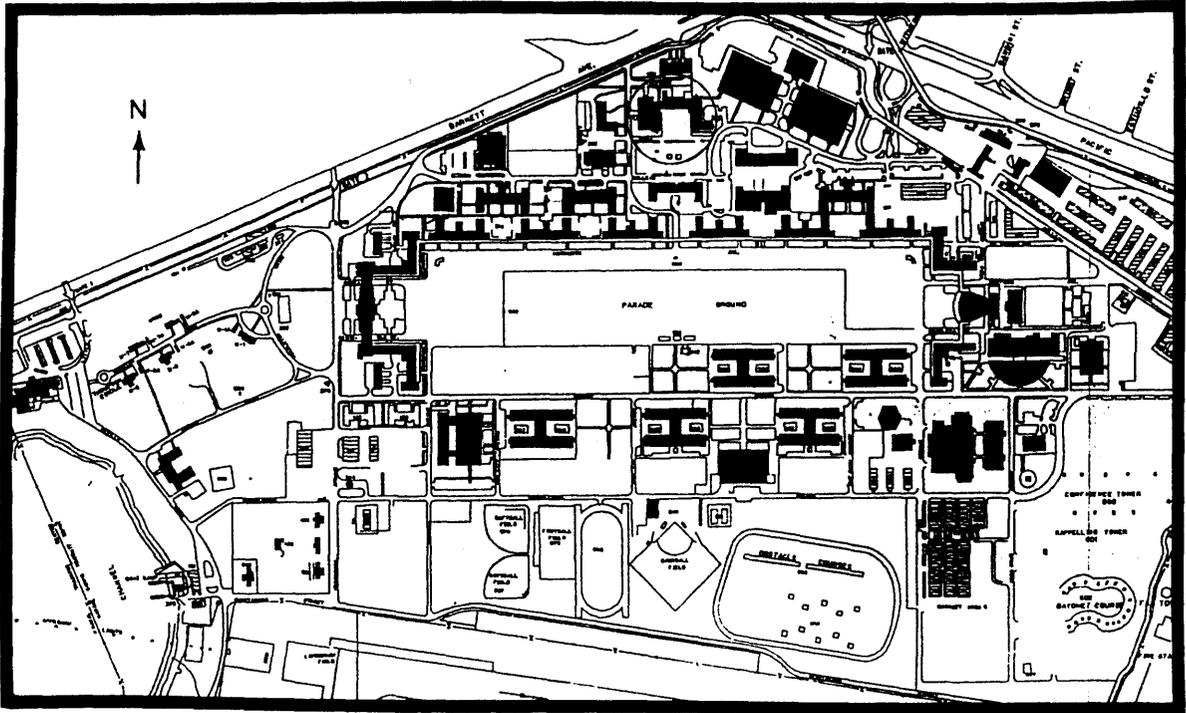
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 9 facing North  
see photograph no. 24

**Building 9 facing South South-West**  
see photograph no. 25

**Building 9 facing West**  
see photograph no. 26

**Building 9 facing East North-East  
see photograph no. 27**





## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

The post exchange building is related to the other contributing structures within the MCRD Historic District on the basis of its original architectural design, period of construction, and its historic function. Built in 1922 as the first post exchange it has continued to function in that capacity to the present. Building No. 11 was designed by Bertram Goodhue in association with Bureau of Yards and Docks architects and it formed part of the original 1918 site plan as one of the five primary structures located on the secondary axis north of the Arcade.

Because of budgetary limitations in the post-World War I period of military retrenchment, the post exchange was only partially completed in 1922. When the need for additional exchange facilities arose during base expansion in the World War II era, the exchange was doubled in size with the addition of an east wing. As explained in section 7 above, in the 1980s renovations have so altered the historic fabric and setting of this structure that it no longer retains integrity sufficient to make it a contributing element of the historic district.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

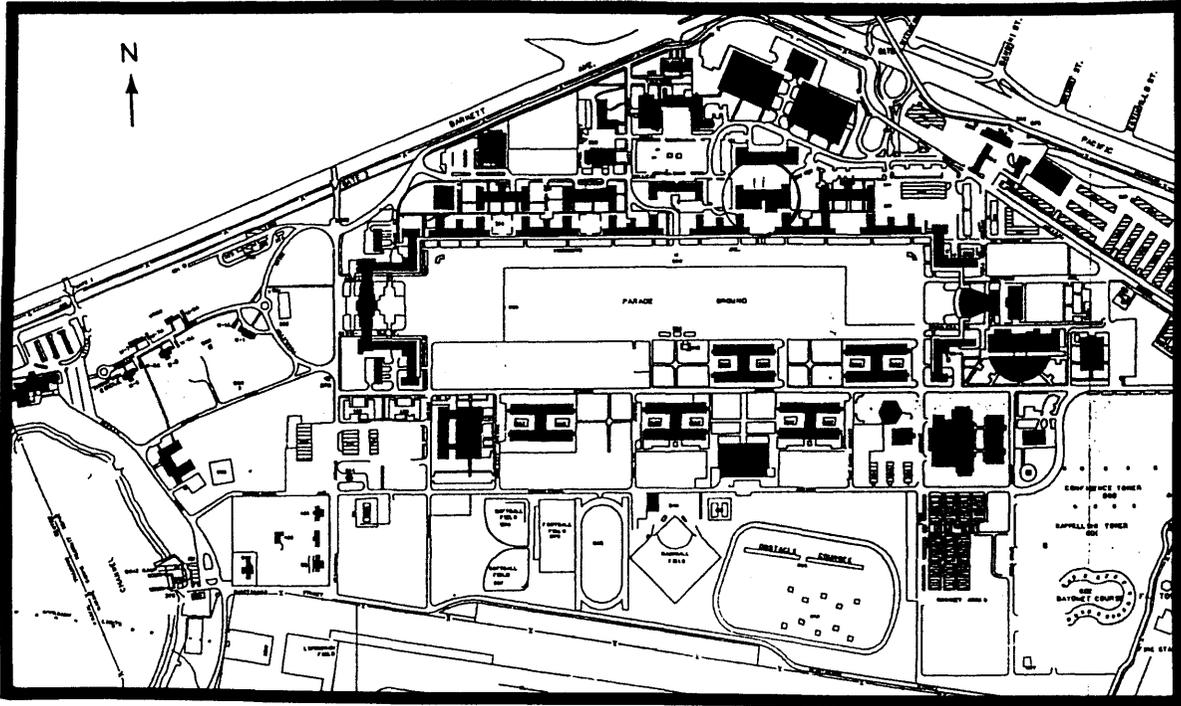
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 11 facing South South-East  
see photograph no. 53

**Building 11 facing North  
see photograph no. 54**





Currently, Phillips Hall continues to function as a gymnasium and health club but also is used for special services such as the tour office. The gym is dedicated to the memories of Corporal Richard H. Phillips and Naval aviator, Second Lieutenant Robert W. Phillips. Second Lieutenant Phillips died on July 31, 1951.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1    Arts & Leisure:    Economic/Industrial:    Exploration/Settlement:

Government:    Religion:    Military: 2    Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

"Building Names Honor Marines," *Chevron*, August 8, 1980.

11th Naval District, Naval Operating Base, San Diego, California, *Marine Corps Base Plot Plan*, Drawing accompanying Annual Estimate for the Year Ending June 30, 1932.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year, 1926* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), p. 1233.

Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California: Gun Shed Building Roof Plan & Section Details*. Approved March 13, 1922.

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

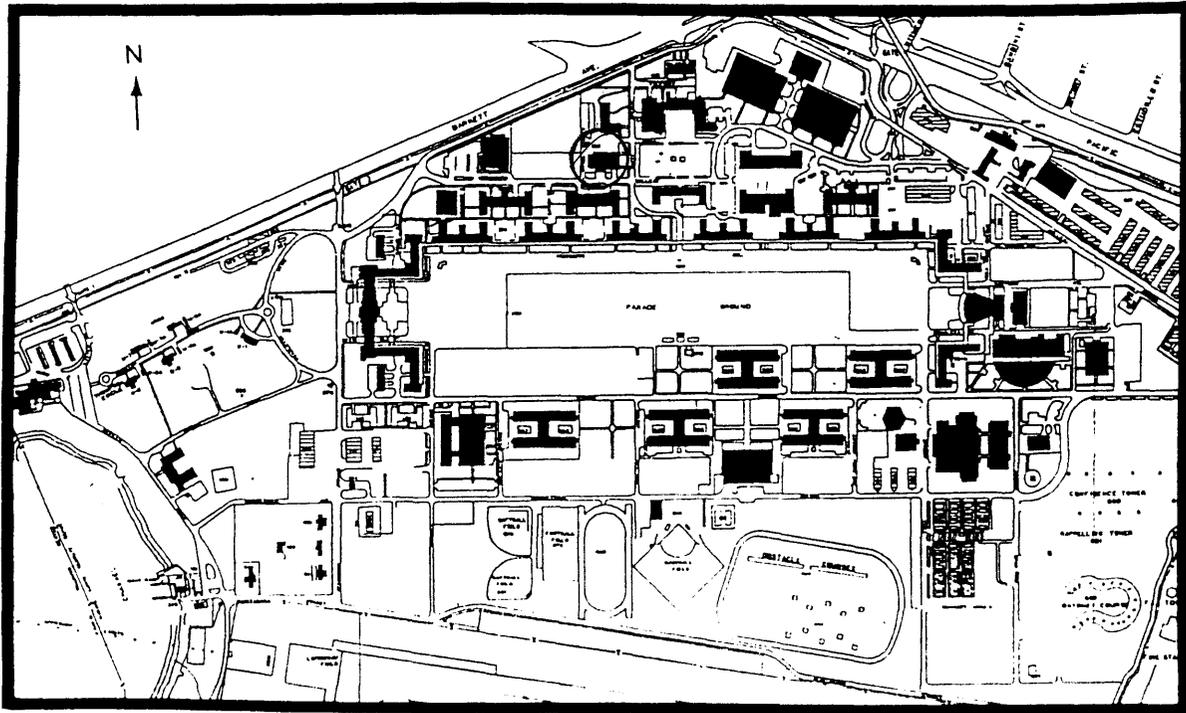
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California                      zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 13 facing North  
see photograph no. 55



facade, a cornice and belt course. These elements, which are plaster over styrofoam forms, are not original and are out of keeping with this simple industrial building.

Building No. 14 does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion in this historic district. The integrity of design was lost through recent modifications and the integrity of setting was diminished through construction of the temporary building (No. 151) next door.

8. Construction date: 1923.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks of the U.S. Naval Department.
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 150" Depth: 100"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989.
13. Condition: Excellent: Good: X Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: Many; see Section 7.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 14 is related to other contributing components of the historic district on the basis of historic function and period of construction. Architecturally, in its original condition it was compatible on the basis of its similar Spanish Colonial style. There is no evidence to suggest that Bertram Goodhue designed this structure and it does not appear in his 1918 master plan nor in subsequent modifications through 1921. The building was designed by Bureau of Yards and Docks architects in 1923 more than a year after Goodhue was no longer involved in the project.

Originally Building No. 14 was a hobby shop, although with the advent of the automobile on the base in the 1930s it became used as a service and repair shop for cars. In 1962 the building underwent a \$121,874 rehabilitation project by Artisan Inc. of San Diego to convert it into an NCO Club and Dining Commons. This work completely changed the historical function and led to substantial alterations to the character of the building. A second remodel in the 1980s, described in section 7 above, further degraded the historic integrity of the structure.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

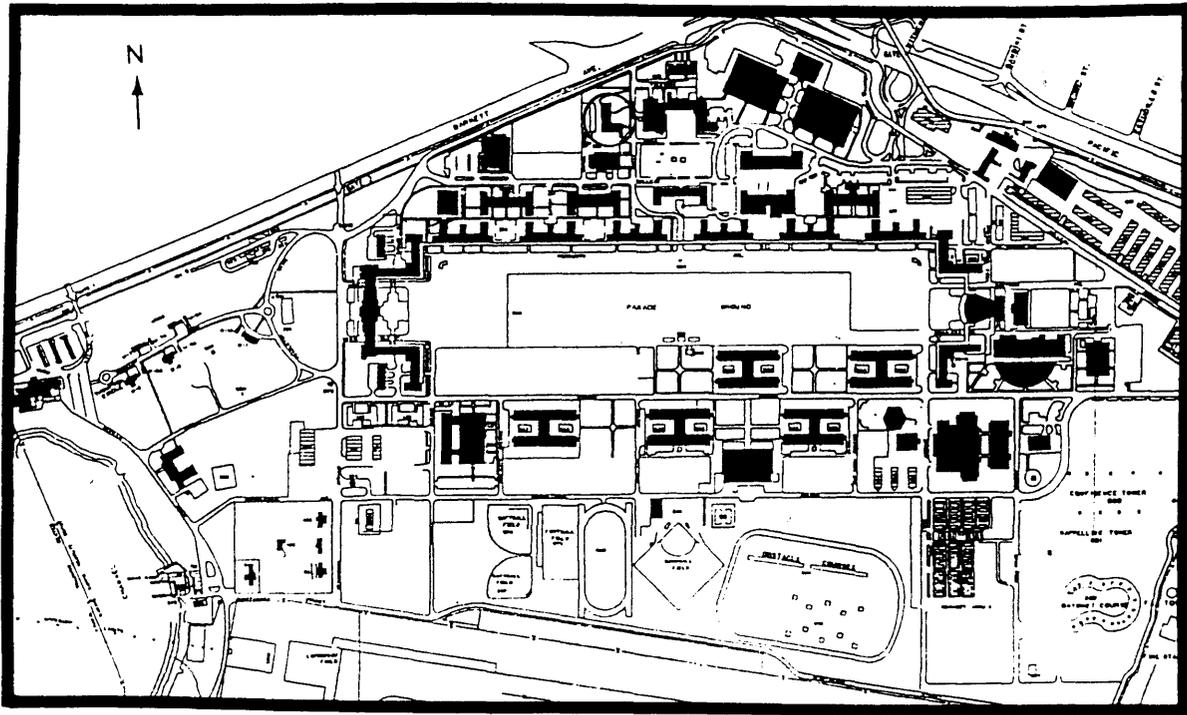
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

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City: Davis, California      Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 14 facing North-West  
see photograph no. 56

**Building 14 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 57**





structures, although the building was not designed by Bertram Goodhue the Bureau architects borrowed freely from the details of his buildings in designing Building No. 16. The structure was not included in the 1918 master site plan or in subsequent modifications through 1921.

Building No. 16 was used continuously as a storehouse until about 1986 when the renovation of the Marine Corps exchange area was undertaken. Currently, it houses the exchange central storage, retail stores, a restaurant, and service outlet. As a result of the renovations described in section 7, above, the building has lost its historic integrity.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Gordon, Martin K. "The Marines Have Landed and San Diego Is Well in Hand: Local Politics and Naval Base Development," Paper prepared for the 13th Annual Military History Conference, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, April 28, 1979.

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

U. S. Navy Department. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year to November 15, 1925* (Washington: GPO, 1926).

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

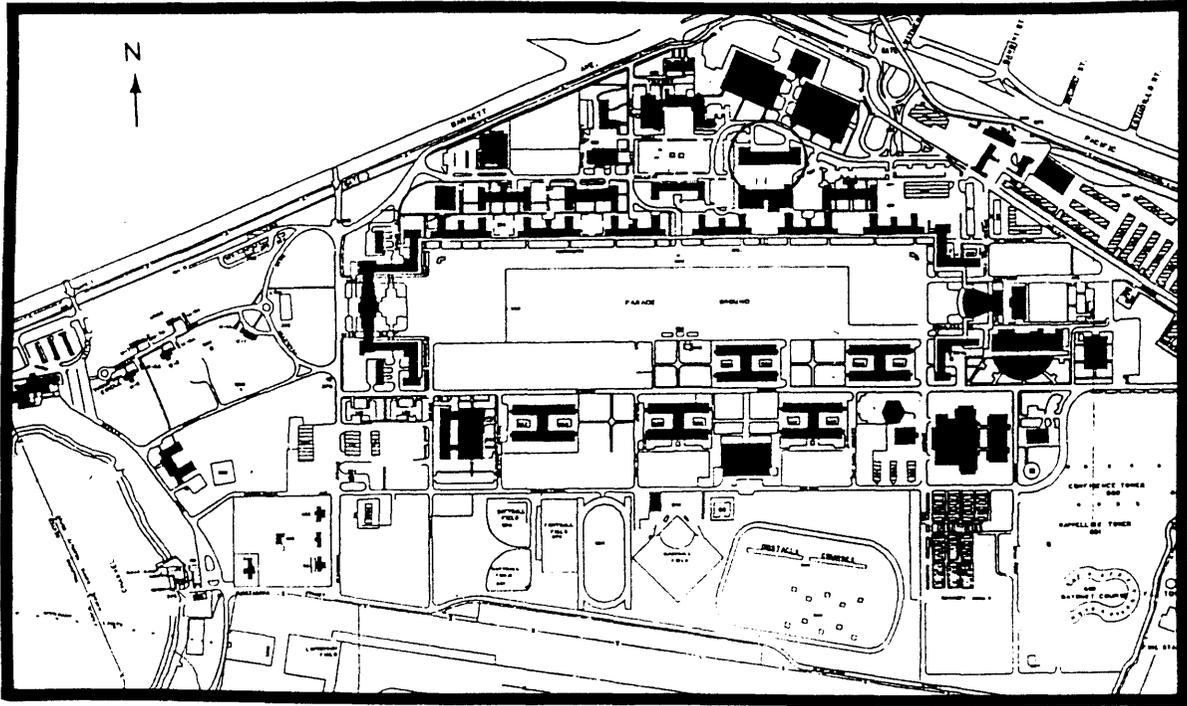
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 16 facing North-East  
see photograph no. 58

**Building 16 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 59**



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? Moved? X Unknown?
18. Related features:  
Originally related by function to adjacent barracks kitchen.

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

This small utility building was originally used as a vegetable storage house for the adjacent mess hall kitchen. When the mess hall functions were consolidated in the in the post-World War II era, this building probably became used for more general storage purposes. It now houses mops and other janitorial supplies.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *CheVron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

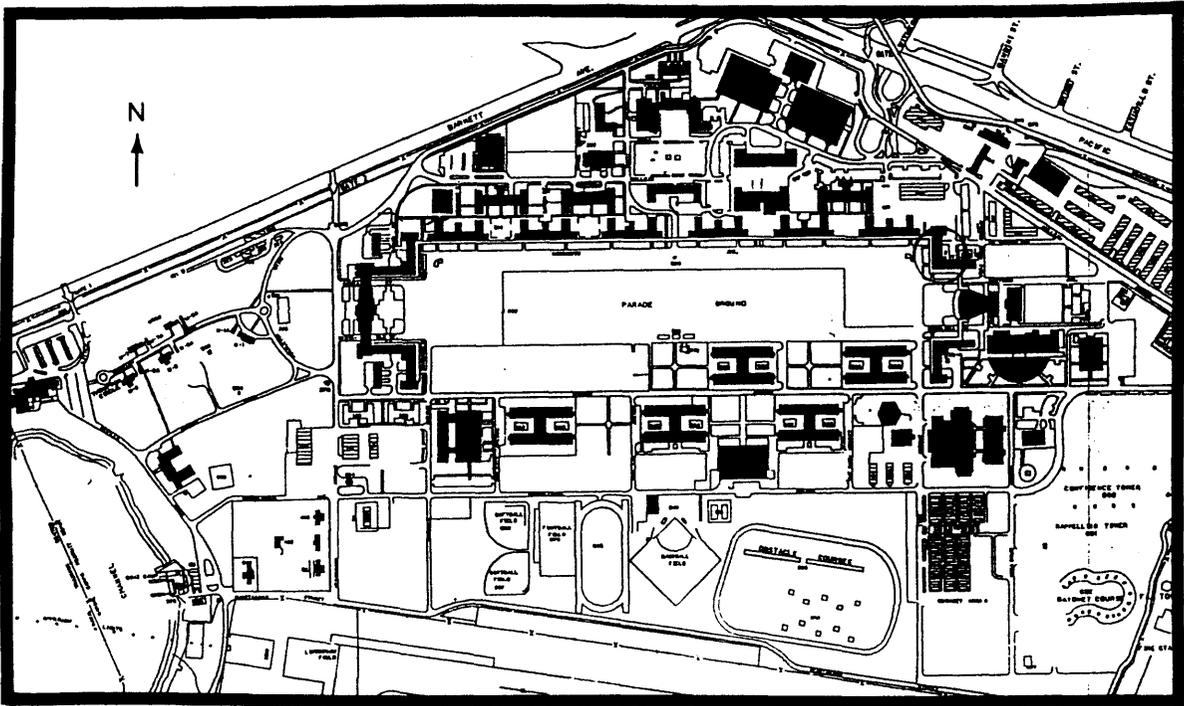
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 17 facing North-West  
see photograph no. 34



Architecturally, this building is not consistent with the general character of this historic district. Many other structures in the MCRD from the late 1930s or early 1940s were built directly on plans developed by Bertram Goodhue. The theater, however, was not part of Goodhue's plan for the base. While he envisioned an auditorium at this site, he developed no plans for it. Further, this very modern structure is not consistent with the Spanish Colonial structures Goodhue designed for other parts of the base.

Building 30 appears to retain integrity to its appearance in 1943, although the new doors should be considered intrusive elements.

8. Construction date: 1943.

Estimated: Factual: X

9. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Naval Department.

10. Builder: Unknown

11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 150" Depth: 345"

12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s):

13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:

14. Alterations: No major alterations

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X

Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:

16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning

Vandalism: Other:

17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?

18. Related features:

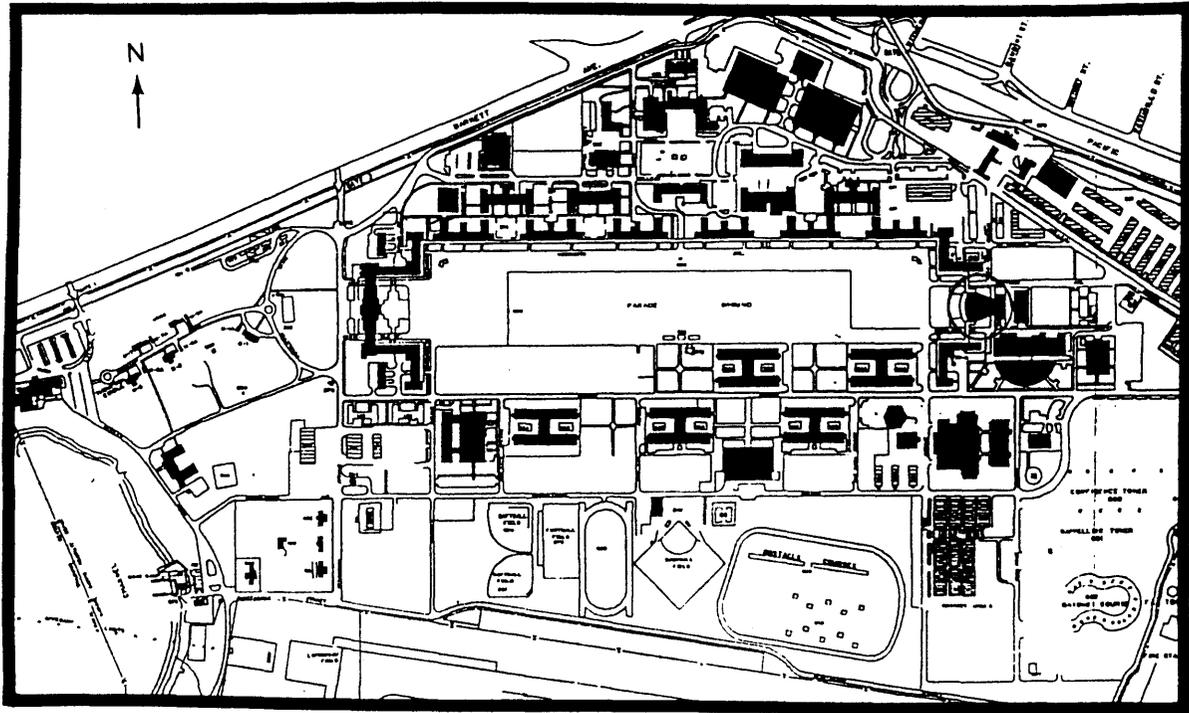
## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 30 has functioned as the theater since it was built in 1943. It is located in a prominent spot at the center of the east wing of the Arcade facing the parade ground at the site where Goodhue had planned to erect a gymnasium. The Depot Theater was dedicated to Major General Douglas C. McDougal who led the Marine rifle team to a first place finish in 1911. In the 1924 Olympics games, he coached the Haitian National Rifle Team which finished second behind the United States. While serving as director of the National Guard, Major General McDougal fought bandits in Nicaragua.

Building No. 30 was built after the period of significance for the historic district, it was not designed by Bertram Goodhue, nor is it architecturally compatible with the Spanish Colonial Revival style pervasive throughout the rest of the district.

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 30 facing East  
see photograph no. 60

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

"Building Names Honor Marines." *Chevron*, August 8, 1980.

"Depot History Part II: War is Declared." *Chevron*, October 10, 1986.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521



with the general Spanish Colonial character of the base. The building retains a high degree of integrity to its appearance at the time it was constructed in 1943.

8. Construction date: 1943.  
Estimated: Factual: X
9. Architect: Marc Thompson.
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet) Frontage: 475" Depth: 125"
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): 08-19-1989.
13. Condition: Excellent: X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
14. Alterations: No major alterations.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

The administration building, Joseph H. Pendleton Hall, was named in honor of the the depot's first commanding general. After the outbreak of war with Japan in December 1941, the Navy Department recommended a \$426,814 appropriation for Pendleton Hall. Because of a lack of building materials the construction of Building No. 31 was delayed for a few years. The building was finally occupied in January of 1943 prior to its completion.

Pendleton Hall occupies the general area reserved by Betram Goodhue for an administration building. Goodhue designed plans for a rather ornate structure at this site, the only Churrigueresque building he planned for the MCRD. Goodhue's site plan called for the headquarters building to be an imposing structure with a central clock tower and wings that spanned a four lane parkway from the main entrance of the base to a ceremonial basin located in San Diego Bay. In 1923, however, after Goodhue was no longer involved in base planning, the Bureau of Yards and Docks chose to build a much smaller and inexpensive administration building in the north-central portion of the base, where Building No. 15 was constructed. Only during the build-up of World War II was there sufficient justification for construction of a larger administration building. However, the building designed in 1943, by private architect, Marc Thompson, bears no relationship to the building planned by Goodhue twenty-five years earlier.

Although it is located within the boundaries of the historic district, Building No. 31 was built after the period of significance for the district, it

was not designed by Bertram Goodhue, and it is architecturally incompatible with the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings within the district. For these reasons, it is not considered a contributing component to the district.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture:      Arts & Leisure:      Economic/Industrial:      Exploration/Settlement:  
Government:      Religion:      Military:      Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

"Depot History Part II: War is Declared." *Chevron*, October 10, 1986.

"Building Names Honor Marines." *Chevron*, October 10, 1980.

"Fond Memories Hidden in Historical Building." *Chevron*, August 29, 1980, p.4.

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

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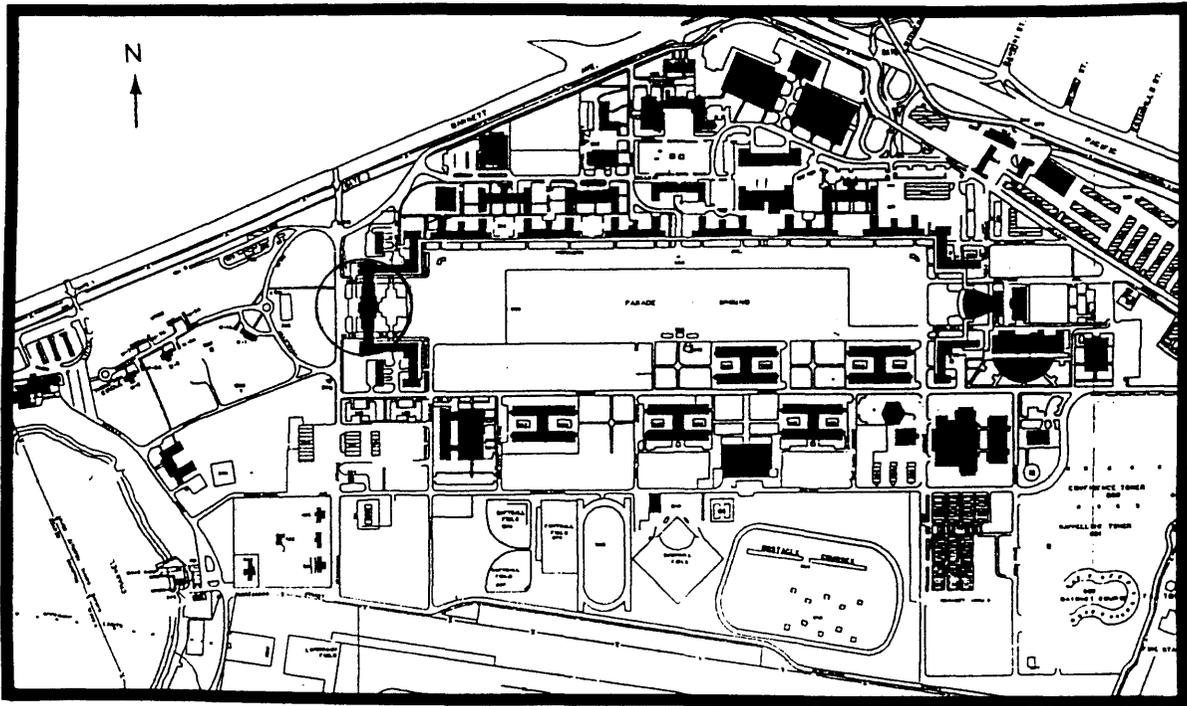
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California

Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 31 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 61



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other: Building is scheduled for demolition
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 172 is not a contributing component of this historic district. It was not built within the period of significance for the historic district, was not part of the original 1918 Goodhue plan for the base, and is not consistent with the Spanish Colonial architectural character of the contributing elements of the district. The building is a prominent intrusion within the historic district, owing to its proximity to key contributing structures, Building No. 7 and 8. The long-term master plan for the MCRD calls for removal of this building and converting the area to a landscaped plaza, according to original plans for the base.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

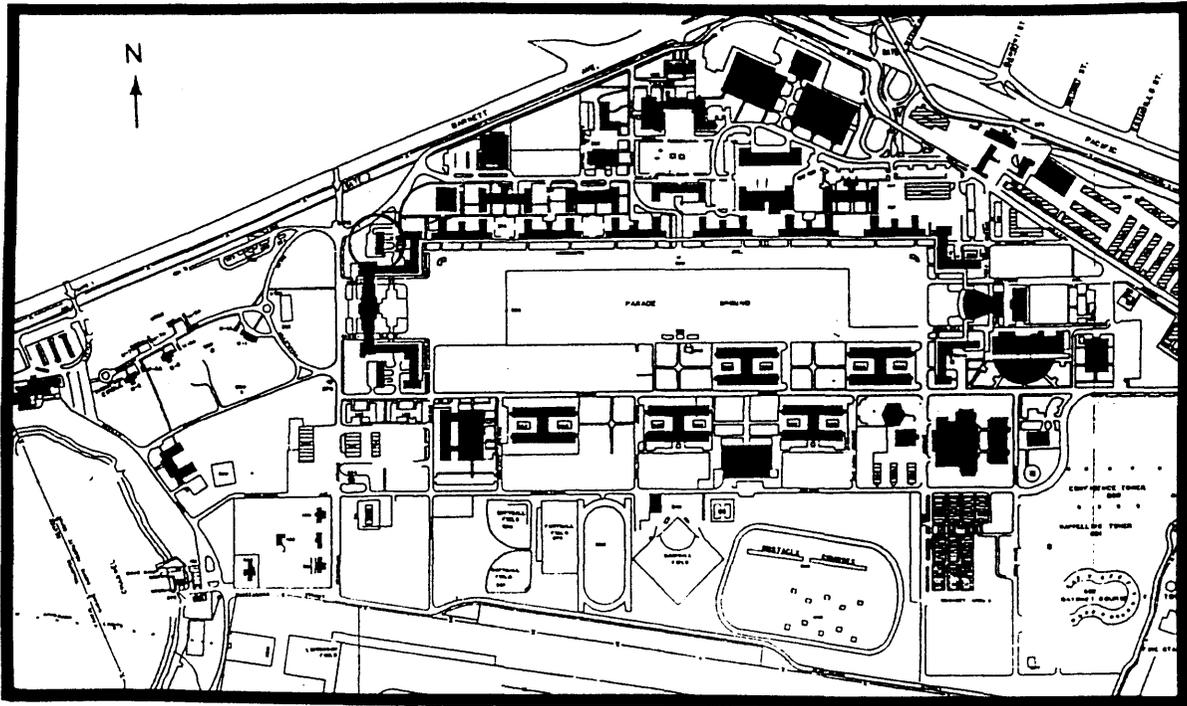
Organization: Jackson Research Projects

Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 172 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 62



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other: Building is scheduled for demolition
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 173 is not a contributing component of this historic district. It was not built within the period of significance for the historic district, was not part of the original 1918 Goodhue plan for the base, and is not consistent with the Spanish Colonial architectural character of the contributing elements of the district. The building is a prominent intrusion within the historic district, owing to its proximity to Building 29, a key contributing structure. The long-term master plan for the MCRD calls for removal of this building and converting the area to a landscaped plaza, according to original plans for the base.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

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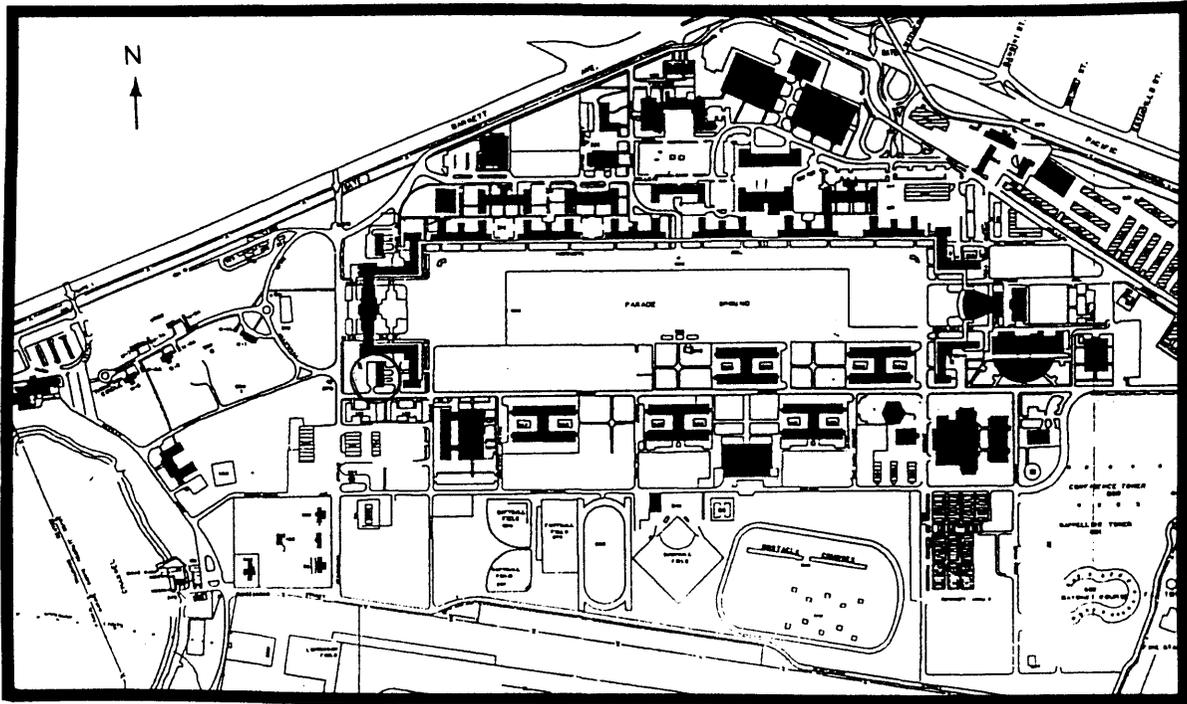
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MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 173 facing South-West  
see photograph no. 63



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings:  Densely built-up:  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known:  Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site?  Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

This tennis court, erected in 1925 when the adjacent officers' residences were built, is located within the MCRD historic district but is treated as a non-contributing structure. Bertram Goodhue's 1918 plan for the MCRD did not include tennis courts at this site. While the court was originally built within the period of significance for this district, it no longer retains integrity of materials and workmanship, and therefore does not warrant recognition as a contributing element of a National Register historic District.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)  
Architecture: Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:  
Government: Religion: Military: Social/Education:
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

"Building Names and Numbers at the Depot." *Chevron*, May 9, 1980, p.5.

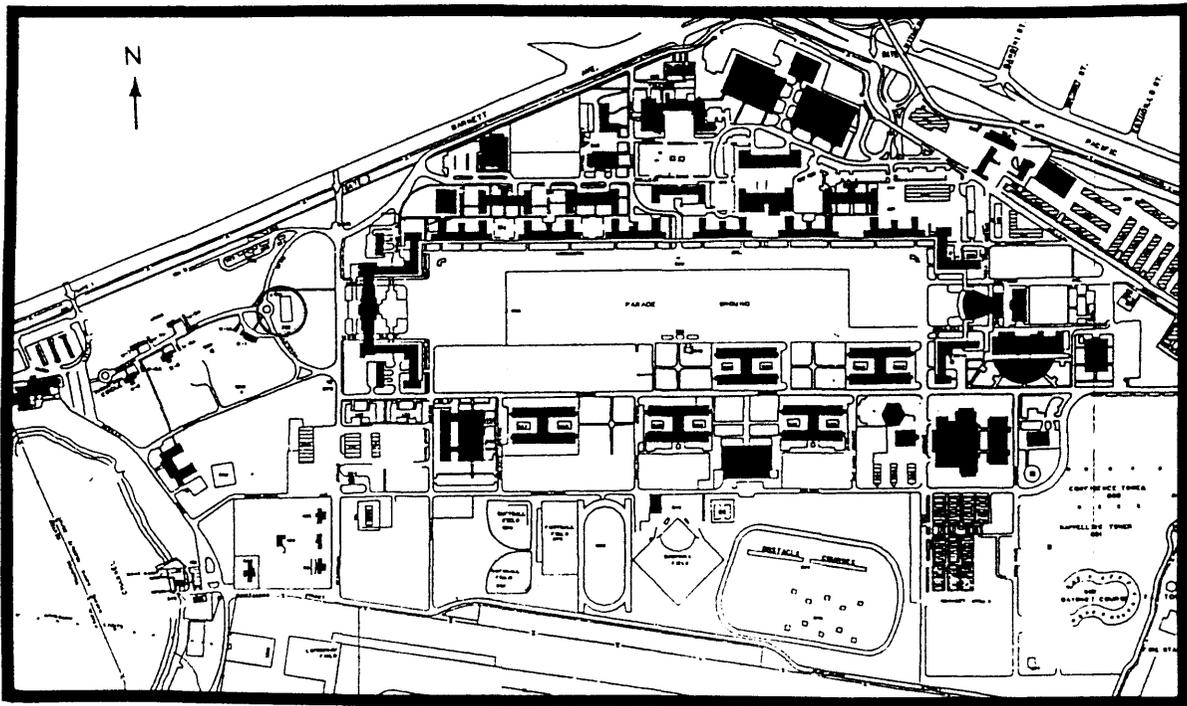
Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989  
By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell  
Organization: Jackson Research Projects  
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F  
City: Davis, California Zip: 95616  
Phone: (916) 757-2521

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 369 (tennis court) facing South-East  
see photograph no. 64



15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built-up: X  
Residential: Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: X Public Works Project: Private development: Zoning:  
Vandalism: Other:
17. Is the structure: On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

## SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site)

Building No. 624 is not a contributing component of this historic district. It was not built within the period of significance for the historic district, was not part of the original 1918 Goodhue plan for the base, and is not consistent with the Spanish Colonial architectural character of the contributing elements of the district. Built within the last decade, this small utilitarian structure has no historical associations or architectural elements in common with the remainder of the district. It is included in this inventory simply because it falls within the logical boundaries for this historic district.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture: 1 Arts & Leisure: Economic/Industrial: Exploration/Settlement:

Government: Religion: Military: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fahey, John Edward. *A History of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California* (Masters Thesis, University of San Diego, 1974).

Public Works Branch, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Master Data Cards (historic and current).

Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, *Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego: Master Plan* (San Bruno, CA: 1986)

22. Date form prepared: November 15, 1989

By (name): Stephen Wee and Stephen Mikesell

Organization: Jackson Research Projects

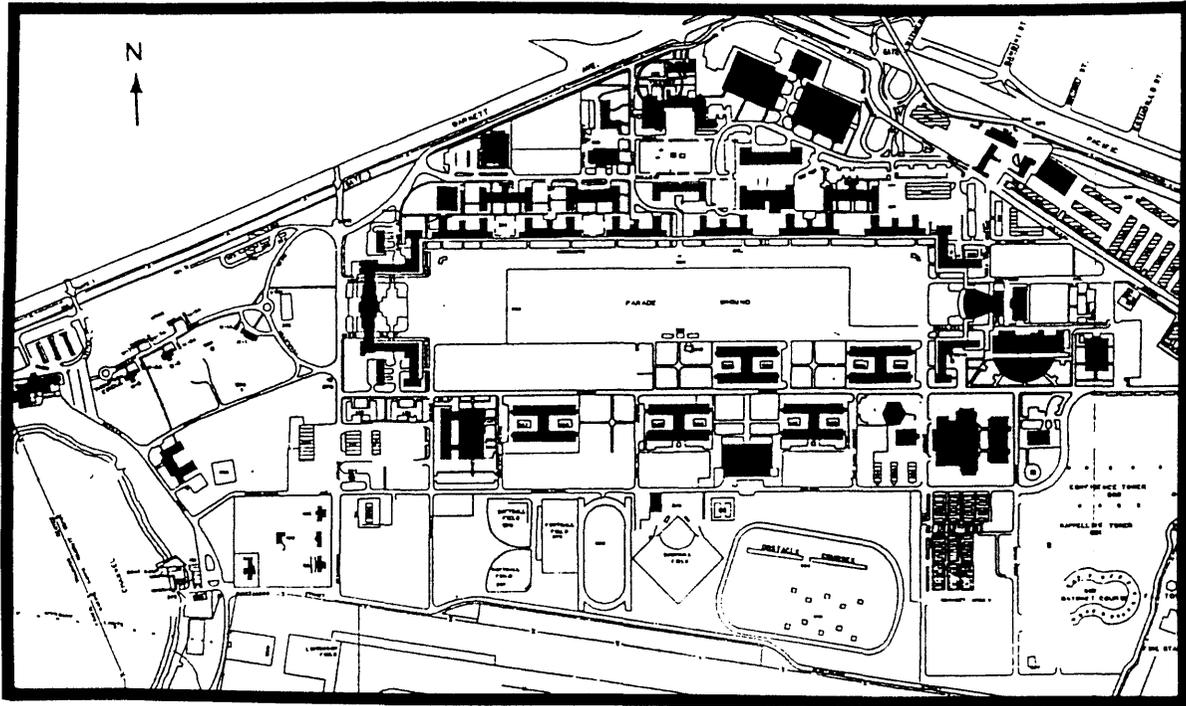
Address: 712 Fifth Street, Suite F

City: Davis, California Zip: 95616

Phone: (916) 757-2521

**United States Marine Corps Base,  
San Diego, California**

MCRD LOCATIONAL MAP  
(site circled)



Building 624 facing South-East  
see photograph no. 65